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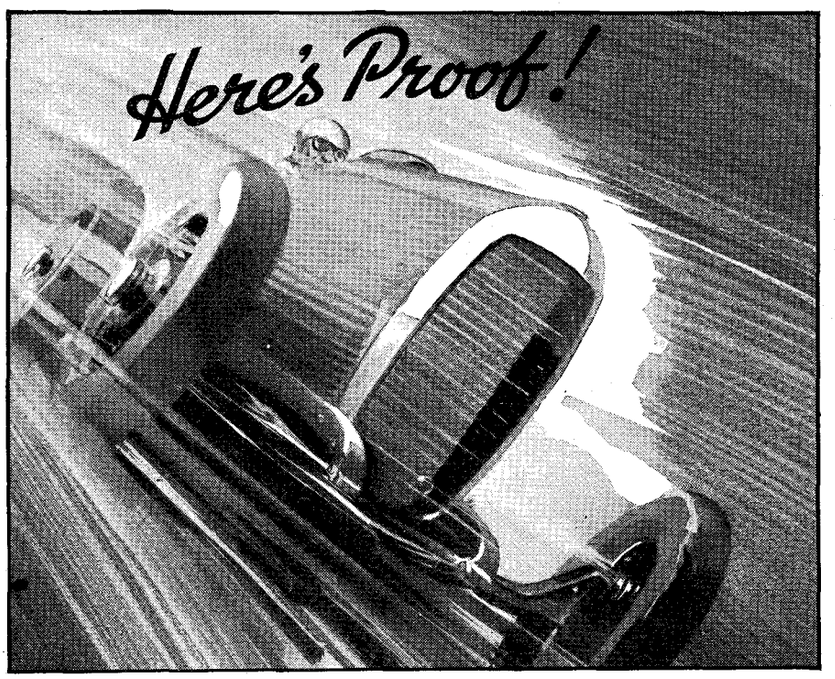

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April 24, 1935

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"*For the test, I drove my Miller*-Four 500 miles on the Indianapolis track, at an average speed of 102.27 miles an hour."
A. B. ("DEACON") LITZ

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THE OIL THAT GOES FARTHER . . . FASTER . . . SAFER

The Literary Digest

for August 10, 1935

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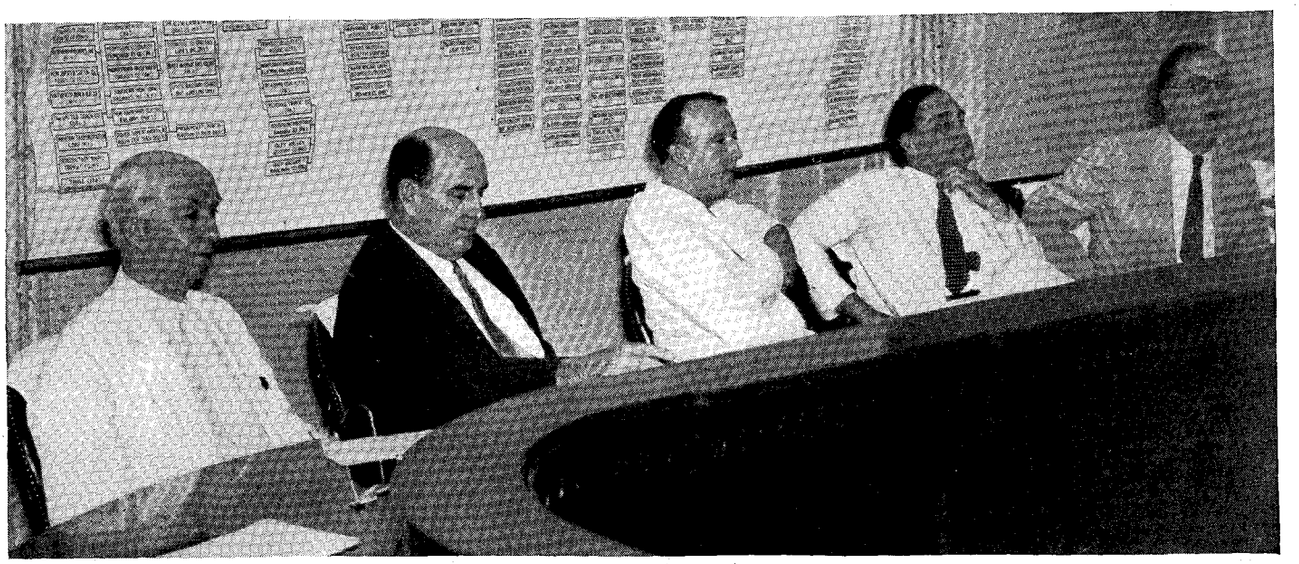
The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LOBBY-INQUIRY RECOIL DISCONCERTS ADMINISTRATION—President Again Loses on Utility "Death Sentence"; Press Comment on Issue; Testimony on Whispering Campaign



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The Senate lobby investigating committee: Left to right: *Senators Gibson, Frazier, Black (Chairman), Minton, and Schwellenbach*

The double-barreled House-Senate lobby investigation had a kick-back in Congress last week. The recoil caught the Administration by surprize and left it sore and glum.

Voting 210 to 155, the House of Representatives on August 1 rejected the Administration-sponsored "death sentence" in the Utility Holding Company Bill—the clause to abolish all "unnecessary" utility holding-companies by 1942.

President Roosevelt demanded this "death sentence" and the Senate approved it in June. The House, however, rejected it on July 1, by a vote of 216 to 146. Rejecting it again on August 1, therefore, the House simply stuck to its guns. But so doing it defeated the Administration for the second time in a month. And a second smashing defeat on this issue was the last thing the Administration expected.

Revelations in the lobby inquiry had spurred it to hope for victory.

A House committee headed by John J. O'Connor, New York Democrat, and a Senate Committee headed by Hugo L. Black, Democrat from Alabama, had been investigating lobbies since early in July. The inquiry reached a climax on August 1, the day of the second House vote.

Setting the Stage

In the view of Administration managers, Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), declares, "the stage had been perfectly set by the Black investigating committee.

"Mr. Black and his colleagues had concentrated on the stupid and worse methods of the Associated Gas and Electric Company to defeat the 'death sentence.' Witnesses to point out that this company goes it alone had been given no opportunity to testify. The Administration's strong-arm lobbying in favor of the abolition clause had been wholly ignored. Two hours before Mr. Rayburn was to make his attempt to reverse the House, the Black committee suddenly produced an obscure witness. . . ."

The obscure witness was Edward P. Cramer, a New Jersey advertising man, tall, thin, forty-five, with spectacles and close-cropped hair.

Mr. Cramer admitted that he had proposed an anti-New Deal program to the Electric Bond and Share Company, advancing, among other things, the idea of "a 'whispering campaign' designed to create popular suspicion that the New Dealers and especially the New Dealer-in-chief are either incompetent or insane."

C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman of the Company, responding to Mr. Cramer's testimony, called the idea of a whispering campaign "ridiculous." Mr. Cramer himself now considers the idea "despicable."

The testimony, however, was grist for the mill of Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat, when on August 1 he rose to ask the House to do an about-face and indorse the "death sentence."

Representative Rayburn had press dispatches telling of the "whispering campaign" plan read to the House while they were still hot off the typewriter.

Another Southern Democrat, Representative George Huddleston of Alabama, led the fight against the "death sentence" and hence against the Administration. The dispatches, he said, bore no relation to the issue—the merit of the "death sentence" itself.

Cheers and Jeers

Before a cheering, jeering House, the two Democrats locked oratorical horns—Representative Rayburn, short, stocky, with sparse graying hair, Representative Huddleston a diminutive figure in a blue shirt and crumpled seersucker suit.

In the end, as the vote indicates, Representative Huddleston won out. Of the 210 Representatives who voted against the President and the "death sentence," 124 were Democrats.

"The result in the House," the Chattanooga *News* (Ind.-Dem.), believes, will encourage the power trust to continue to spend vast sums on lobbies, and to charge the bill to the consumer of electricity."

But other editors react differently. "The utilities win in spite and not by virtue of their lobby," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.).

Whatever the tactics of some lobbyists may have been, says the Denver *Post* (Ind.), "that does not change the fact that the drive of the Administration to outlaw all utility holding-companies is one of the most vicious and unjustifiable campaigns ever waged."

In the view of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), "The refusal of the House to

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E. P. Cramer, who testified regarding a whispering campaign against the President

accede to what it considers the unreasonable desires of the Administration will both enhance the standing of the group itself and give the people of the country some added feeling of security."

House members, declares the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), showed that "their position was based, not on propaganda issued by the holding-companies, but on the firm conviction that the 'death sentence' was unjust. . . . The vote of the House ought to convince the Administration that continued insistence on the 'death sentence' is futile."

It seemed certain, nevertheless, that the lobby investigation would go on.

The House inquiry got under way a few days before the Senate's. It was launched to investigate lobbying, not by the utilities, but by the Administration itself.

It had been charged that the White House itself ran a lobby, that its lobbyists were using the $4,800,000,0000 public-works fund to push their bills through Congress, and that one young "brain truster," Thomas G. Corcoran, had threatened to cancel the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy power project unless Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine voted for the "death sentence."

Echoes of the fracas over "the Administration lobby" were heard again on August 1, when the House, after rejecting the "death sentence," voted in effect that Benjamin V. Cohen, another "brain truster," be excluded from a conference on the Utility Bill between committees representing the House and Senate.

Tho the House lobby investigation continued last week, the Senate investigation stole most of the head-lines, as it has since it started.

In part this is attributable to its more sensational disclosures, in part to the prosecuting ability of its chairman and chief inquisitor, the wiry, fiery Senator Black.

Inquisitorial Technique

Writing in *The Review of Reviews*, Raymond Clapper has painted this pen picture of Senator Black's inquisitorial technique:

"He mainly wrings out his testimony by convincing those who take the stand that he already has the facts but merely wishes them confirmed for the record out of the mouth of the witness.

"Armed with stacks of letters and documents, Senator Black sits back easily in his chair, puffs slowly on his cigar, rolls his large, open eyes quite innocently, and with a wise smile undertakes to refresh the memory of a squirming witness. His questions are picked almost verbatim out of letters, telegrams, cablegrams, reports and memoranda prepared by the witness himself.

"Once, however, Senator Black had no data. But he kept looking at a paper in his hand as he questioned the witness. It seemed useless to quibble, since the Senator apparently had the facts already; so the witness broke down and told the whole story. Senator Black's paper concerned something else entirely. He was playing a hunch. Often in the midst of questioning based on documents before him, Senator Black will shoot out one of those hunch questions. Mostly they bring nothing. Once in a while he hooks a fish."

Senator Black's committee has hooked more than one fish in this lobby inquiry.

Testimony taken by the committee has shown that forces fighting to kill the "death-sentence" clause sent tens of thousands of telegrams and letters to Congressmen, many —how many is not known—with faked signatures, and spent more than a million dollars in a propaganda campaign against the clause.

Patton's Box

The committee also dropped a hook into a newspaper-wrapped package seen in the possession of Representative Nat Patton, Texas Democrat, after his visit to the president of a Texas power company at a Washington hotel.

Tho the Senate Committee indicated doubts, Representative Patton declared that the box contained cigars.

Early last week the Black committee fished into the activities of the huge Associated Gas and Electric Company, which spent $700,000 fighting the holding-company bill. The committee produced evidence to show that, tho the Company has paid no dividends since 1932, its dominant figure, Howard P. Hopson, has received hundreds of thousands of dollars through affiliates which he controls and which perform services for Associated.

The committee was anxious to question Mr. Hopson, but early this week its agents had been unable to find him.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt had put the strength of the White House behind the Senate investigation by ordering the Treasury Department to give the committeemen all tax-returns which might prove useful in the investigation of lobbyists.

Commenting on this order, Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, declared that its only purpose is "to promote the Senate Committee's witch-hunting campaign and to intensify the barrage of insinuations which it has hurled against public utilities in general in an effort to distract attention from the basic issue, which is the bill itself."

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Hide and Seek

—Herblock for the NEA Service

Editors' Views on Lobbies

Despite revelations of the lobby investigation, few editorial voices are being raised against lobbying per se. Most editors seem to agree with the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), "When enthusiasts talk of abolishing lobbies, they talk nonsense."

Lobbying, it is recognized, is based soundly on the first amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Many lobbyists, moreover, are wholly unselfish; they have no other purpose than to perform a public service.

Some commentators hold that lobbyists are both indispensable and inevitable.

In his book, "Group Representation Before Congress," E. Pendleton Herring declares that lobbyists sprang up because the political parties were not adequate channels through which various individuals and groups could realize their aims. There are hundreds of lobbyists in Washington, each speaking for some group or interest. And where these special pleaders were once "broken down politicians, professional bores and other vagrants," they are to-day a well-informed and well-paid aggregation.

But not all observers look at lobbyists so benevolently.

Senator Black does not. The Senator sponsors a bill, already approved by the Senate but not by the House, which would require all lobbyists to register with the Federal Trade Commission, stating their business in detail.

But Ruth Finney, Scripps-Howard staff writer, declares that while Senator Black is investigating lobbyists at one end of the Capitol, "lobbyists are reported lobbying against his anti-lobbying bill at the other end."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), views: "You may make the lobbyists register, you may make them wear lavender uniforms, high silk hats and tin badges, but they'll still be able to buttonhole Congressmen and slip in a good word for H. R. 373849483."

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Clamor Increases as Congress Debates Taxes

Republicans Denounce Bill as "Face-Saving" Device; Democratic Leaders Defend It; Morgenthau Declines Opinion; President Renews Attack on Large Fortunes; Press Continues Outcry

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The Big Stick—1935 Model

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

In throwing the $270,000,000 tax measure open to Congress debate, the House Ways and Means Committee majority restricted itself to a straightforward presentation of facts, figures, and functions. (See page 39.) When asked by the Senate Finance Committee for suggestions concerning the legislation, Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau said: "The Treasury as long as I am Secretary is not going to have any opinions on the revenue measure."

Others were not so reticent. President Roosevelt renewed his verbal attacks on large fortunes. The Republican minority of the House Ways and Means Committee denounced the bill as a "face-saving" device. Democratic leaders defended its provisions on the floor of the House, and sought to speed it through without major changes. Republicans undertook a filibuster to slow up its progress. Senate leaders attempted to forestall wholesale amendments when the measure reached the Upper House. The press continued its outcry.

There was apparent among editors, however, an increasing disposition to admit that revenue was not the primary consideration in the program, and to let it go through in the hope that fundamental issues may be met more effectively after the 1936 elections.

No Presidential Comment

President Roosevelt did not comment directly on the bill, but he did, in the words of Ashmun Brown of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), make "clearer than ever his purpose of employing taxes, as set forth in the new bill, as a means of breaking up fortunes, individual and corporate."

Vehement critics had found the transition easy from the long-familiar "soak-the-rich" epithet to "soak-the-thrifty." Therefore, the President's tone was strongly ironic, when in his press-conference last week he revealed that fifty-eight of the "thriftiest people in the United States" escaped income taxation in 1932 on 37 per cent. of their net incomes, largely through investment in tax-exempt securities.

One "thrifty" family, he said, had set up 197 trusts, or corporations, to split up a vast fortune in order to avoid payment of the surtaxes on it. Another estate was reduced from $100,000,000 to about $8,000,000 by tax-free gifts two years before the distributer's death. He repeated a suggestion for a constitutional amendment removing tax exemptions from Federal, State, and local bonds.

At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, enemies of the tax program found their text in the minority report, which had been submitted in advance of the majority report.

"If this bill serves no other purpose," it said, "it will at least demonstrate to the country that the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the Democratic Administration can not be met merely by 'soaking the rich.' . . . This amount ($270,000,000) would pay the running-expenses of the Government for less than two weeks, and it falls $3,305,000,000 short of meeting the deficit for the last fiscal year. Even as a redistribution-of-wealth measure, it would provide but $2.25 for each of our 120,000,000 people."

The report added that the Administration had no right to increase the tax burden on either the rich or the poor until it first adopted a "sane spending program."

An Adequate Bill

John T. Flynn cited figures in the Washington *News* (Ind.), to show that an adequate tax bill would be one which would raise an additional billion dollars, in the event savings were made, and more if they were not made.

He showed that last year the Government spent $7,375,826,165, but collected only $3,800,467,201. (About 63 per cent. of the Government's current revenue is obtained from invisible sales and nuisance taxes.) Last month, emergency expenditures were $50,000,000 greater than in July of 1934.

Among the ordinary expenses, he found $2,519,169 which could not be cut because of the clamor for large outlays for Army and Navy, and a remaining $646,000,000 which might be cut in half by "miracle," leaving a total of $2,842,000,000. Wiping out all emergency expenditures but $1,831,000,000 for relief, and providing for $3,278,621,000 in taxes, he found a remaining deficit of $1,395,000,000. To arrive at the billion-dollar figure he found it necessary to "be ruthless in our economy, and chop off the $395,000,000 from relief."

Pretty Soft, After All!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Most newspapers remained dubious or critical, but few of them were as bitter as the Charleston *News and Courier* (Ind.-Dem.), or as sanguine as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.).

"The bill as reported by the committee should be pushed to a prompt passage, thus clearing the way for adjournment by Congress," said the latter. "The new question of taxation which it raises should be settled now, and not allowed to hang over to a new session to the disturbance of business. It is not, as some of its opponents claim, a 'share-the-wealth' scheme. It is a legitimate plan of taxation, based upon the sound theory that taxes should bear most heavily on those most able to pay them.

"It is not a new, untried plan, but has been in successful effect in Great Britain for several years. Its object, as Secretary Morgenthau has explained, is not to gouge the wealthy of the country, but to strengthen the national credit. We can not go on indefinitely increasing the public debt by meeting the extraordinary measures which President Roosevelt has found it imperative to meet. We must raise more revenue if the debt is to be limited and the budget to be balanced. The very elements that cry loudest against this bill have been crying loudest for a balanced budget. They can not expect a balanced budget without helping to pay for it."

"A Soak-the-Brains Program"

But the Charleston paper said: "This 'soak-the-rich' program is a soak-the-brains program. It is aimed at energy, thrift, and the will to deny self and to achieve. The people in Washington who are bent on putting it through, with rare exceptions, were and are without capacity to earn their salaries in private life. . . .

"The New Dealers can confiscate the

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wealth of every man and woman in this country above $50,000, and we shall not 'agonize' over it. It would ruin the country, and ruin the working people; but if that is what the poor want, and if they vote that it can be done, it is all right with 'we.' . .

"What we do not like is that the New Dealers are incompetent, pitifully incompetent, to spend and use the money wisely that they mean to take from the able, the wealthy. They are a set of wastrels. They are an extravagant lot, and selfish to boot."

The conservatives' revolt against the program is "curiously illogical" to *The New Republic*, Leftist weekly, which said: "On the one hand they are opposed to taxing the rich at all on the familiar ground that if the rich have plenty all will be prosperous. On the other hand they object that this schedule does not yield enough revenue."

The spread-wealth philosophy behind the bill was defended by the New York *Daily News* (Ind.).

"Money ownership and control have become concentrated in too few hands in this country for the country's own good. It is necessary to stimulate wealthy people to spread out some of this wealth among people who will spend it for anything from shoes to ships, just so they spend it, and let its life-giving effects circulate through business and pay-envelops. . . ."

Few Paid Income Taxes

Pointing out that last year, out of an estimated 40,000,000 people gainfully occupied in this country, only 1,731,116 paid Federal income taxes, the paper continues:

"A 5 per cent. income tax is a dangerously narrow one. It is sure to weaken in people's minds the true democratic notion that we're all supposed to help support the Government for our common welfare, and build up the demagogic and dangerous notion that it is up to a few people to support the Government, with the majority riding deadhead.

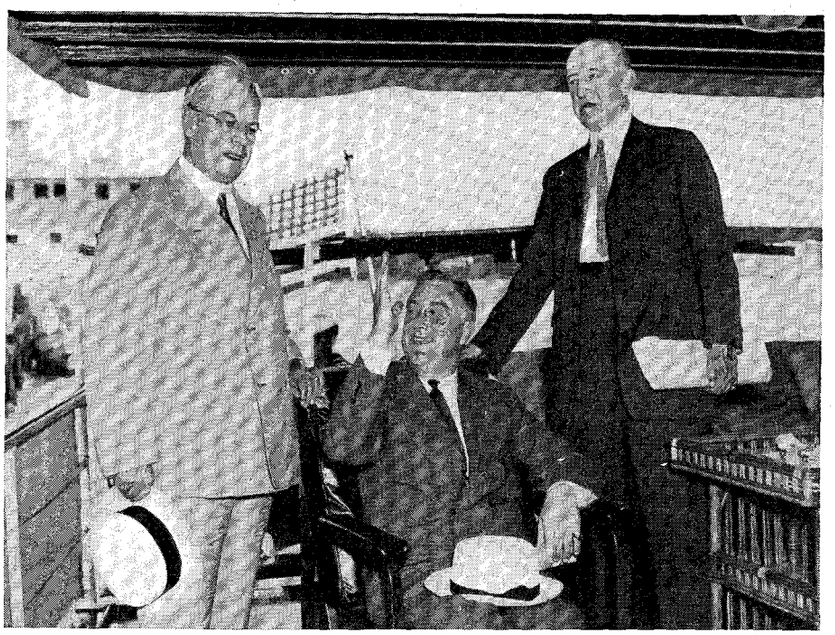
"With a national election coming up next year, it is probably too much to ask the New Dealers to do anything about broadening the income tax-base now. But, if they could put it on their program after their expected 1936 victory, they would perform a public service."

And, says the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.): "The tax bill will not raise a lot of money, and it will not be sufficiently important to justify all the controversy it has aroused, but it is sufficiently moderate to be relatively harmless. If it can be passed in anything like its present form it would be a good thing if Congress would finish up the job and go home."

The Christian Science Monitor (Ind.) joined in with: "Every new version of the bill from the first Treasury schedules down to the present has taken in a lower set of income brackets than its predecessor, the latest dip increasing the surtax schedules from $50,000 up instead of only above $150,000. This is only an indication of the necessities of the case which in another year or two will compel real revenue legislation."

Battle-Lines Forming for 1936

Administration's Determination to Go After Borah's Scalp Stirs the Insurgents, and Adds Fuel to Political Fires



Wide World

On board the Presidential "peace-ship," Sequoia: Senator Hiram Johnson, left, and Assistant Secretary of State R. Walton Moore, with Mr. Roosevelt

The Administration's resolution to go out after Senator William E. Borah's scalp next year brought Democratic and Republican Independents to their feet with alacrity and added fuel to the 1936 political fires. Washington saw the move as a further alinement for the campaign, while the President is seeking to dispose of much important legislation at this session in preparation for next year's battle.

Of recent incidents, editors gave most attention to the move against Senator Borah; at the same time there was increasing speculation about what the followers of Father Coughlin will do, and about the potential power of Milo Reno, Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, all of whom are opposed to Mr. Roosevelt.

Insurgents and Borah

The Democratic and Republican Independents who hastened to Senator Borah's side, tho frequently divided in legislating, and in degree of radicalism, have a way of standing together in political campaigns. Hence, Senator Borah, the "lone wolf," high-hatting Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee headquarters, "went to the rescue" of Senator Wheeler in Montana last fall.

The fact that the Montanan was across the party-line made no difference to Senator Borah. This year, it is the other way around. James A. Farley, tho denying anything so formal as a conference on the subject, insists that "the Democratic Party is justified in doing everything it can to defeat Borah."

Roosevelt Administration forces are encouraging C. Ben Ross, Idaho's Democratic Governor, in his ambition to gain the Senate over Senator Borah's politically dead body.

But "the New Deal is monkeying with a buzz-saw," warned the Cleveland *News* (Rep.). "The Idaho Senator is not a docile pawn in the game of politics, to be moved this way or that, even at the behest of Presidents."

Scant Sympathy From Press

A survey of editorial comment showed scant sympathy with the anti-Borah move.

Altho "it is no secret that William E. Borah is a pain in the neck to the National Administration," said the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), the plan to wage a special fight against him "will lead many to believe that this is another example of listening to bad advice from Farley."

Senator Borah "is an American institution, no less, a fact of which the Roosevelt Administration will be made plentifully aware long before the 1936 campaign gets under way," asserted the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), while the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) said:

"After all that his critics say against Senator Borah is admitted—his inconsistencies, his indiscretions, his desire for the limelight, his eagerness to go it alone, his difficulty in cooperating with an Administration, his strange views on the bonus and finance—so much remains to his credit that his permanent absence from the Senate would be a positive loss to Congress and the country."

As the Charlotte *Observer* (Ind.-Dem.) saw it, Borah "has been no more of a thorn in the flesh of President Roosevelt than he was in the side of President Hoover."

The lines are beginning to form, roughly,

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for 1936. Father Coughlin has folded up the Washington office of his National Union for Social Justice. It still has a mighty membership roll, estimated at 5,000,000 by sympathizers. The radio priest himself is temporarily "off the air." New Dealers profess to understand he is getting ready to support Mr. Roosevelt for reelection, and doesn't want to find himself next year with a bear by the tail.

The Anti-Roosevelt Drive

Milo Reno, of Farmers' Holiday fame, is out and out against Mr. Roosevelt. Upton Sinclair, of California "EPIC" fame, is not far from it. In Maryland, a hotbed of anti-New Dealism, they are talking of sending a "Ritchie delegation" to the Democratic National Convention. Since Senator Carter Glass, a candidate for reelection, will be "out on a limb" if his State indorses the New Deal, Virginia is thinking of sending a complimentary Glass delegation.

Louisiana and Georgia, of course, will do as Senator Long and Governor Talmadge dictate, and they are violently against Mr. Roosevelt.

Massachusetts, with both major Democratic factions off the reservation, scarcely is expected to send a Roosevelt-instructed delegation. And Ohio, after Governor Davey's bitter fight with Mr. Hopkins and the Roosevelt Administration, is "in the lap of the gods," with the State's Democratic Congressional delegation pulling for all it is worth, to avert somehow a suicidal internecine battle.

"Announcement by Governor Talmadge of Georgia that he intends to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President," said the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), "is taken to be the first move in another campaign to 'stop Roosevelt.' The usual course, if such a campaign really develops, is to bring out a number of 'favorite son' candidates, thereby tying up the votes of enough States to prevent the President from getting the required two-thirds of the National Convention vote.

"The scheme is audacious and, in the present situation, appears chimerical. It is true there is back of it a growing unrest and rebellion in Democratic ranks against the Roosevelt leadership, especially in the South and in the East.

"But the Democratic chariot has a driver who is powerful and resourceful. He will not easily be unhorsed."

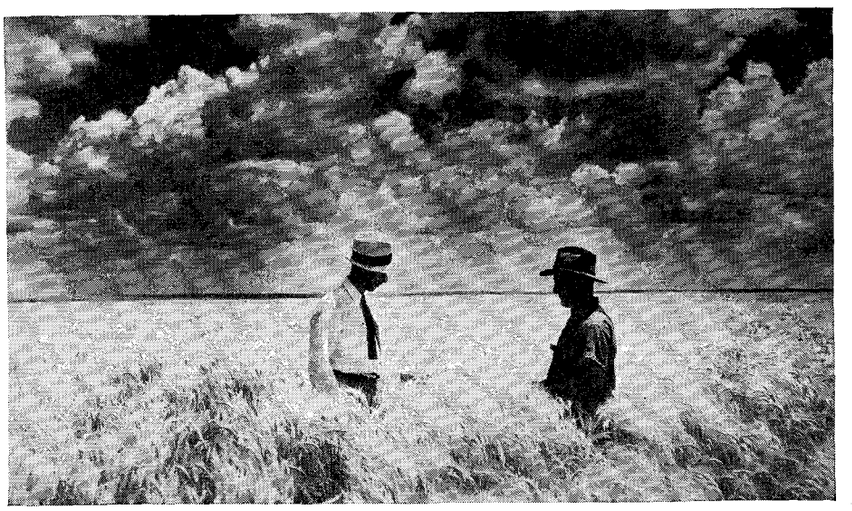
The government yacht *Sequoia* is coming to be known as the Presidential "peaceship." On his week-end trips down the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay, Mr. Roosevelt recently has been host every week to one or more recalcitrants.

Notable among them has been Comptroller General McCarl, and Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Mr. McCarl, by his refusal to O.-K. certain disbursements, has wrecked or checked various New Deal policies. He is frequently mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Senator Johnson, tho leaving his own party to support Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, was angered when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt "turned on the heat" during the World Court fight last winter.

Listening to America's Voice

Noted Author, on Trip Through Thirty-Three Representative States, Seeks Opinions of "the Greatest and the Humblest"



Acme

One place to find what the nation is thinking—a wheat-field in Texas

What is the voice of America in the summer of 1935?

Frazier Hunt, former war correspondent, eminent magazine-writer and political observer, sought and found it.

"Listening, not talking," he wound his way by motor through the dust-covered roads of thirty-three representative States. He cupped his ears to the listening-posts, and what he heard—and saw—he set down in a series of articles entitled "Listening to America," which appeared in the New York *World-Telegram* under a NEA Service, Inc., copyright.

"It is a mighty voice—this voice of America," he discovered. "It speaks its varied accents, modulations, dialects, and jargons. It is soft, harsh, querulous, optimistic, despairing."

Starting from the National Capital Mr. Hunt interviewed the "greatest and the humblest"—from the President to a bootblack.

A Cross-Section

Into his ears fell willingly the opinions of a cross-section of American life—a Government official, a West Virginia relief-worker, an Ohio gas-station man, an Indiana storekeeper, a Chicago employer, a Wisconsin farmer, a Minneapolis editor, an Iowa professor, a Kansas sage, a Nebraska business man, an Oklahoma taxi-driver, a Louisiana business woman, a Utah citizen, a California bootblack, a Washington State lawyer. And, of course, many others.

From them he obtained these outstanding impressions, which he briefly summarized in his first article:

"Huey Long has lost two-thirds of his strength in the last six months.

"The magic that was Father Coughlin is greatly lessened.

"The threat or promise of a strong third party in 1936 is a myth.

"The Supreme Court decision ending the old NRA did little harm to F.D.R.

"Three-quarters of the farmers affected by the crop-reduction are for the AAA.

"The average citizen feels the Republican Party has neither a cause nor a leader.

"The unreasonable bitterness against Hoover still largely persists.

"The 'Haves' are turning against Roosevelt on account of the prospect of higher and higher taxes, but the 'Have Nots' are unconcerned.

"Labor feels that it has been 'sold down the river' on a boat called Recovery, but it only partly blames the President.

"Veterans' resentment against the bonus-veto is already lessening, and probably by election-time will largely disappear.

"Except for certain sections of the South, and a few city areas, relief has been handled with little graft or inefficiency.

"The $4,800,000,000 Public Works and Relief Fund creates, even with the best of intention, a great reservoir of political pressure.

"The advancing machine constantly checks the most determined efforts to end unemployment.

"America is faced with the permanent problem of giving Federal and State work and aid to from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 people.

"For the great mass of common citizens Roosevelt no longer has wings, but they still look upon him as the one man who is daring to try to help them all."

America's Real Trouble

Now as for the real trouble with America, Mr. Hunt found that out even before beginning his great trek. He hailed a friend of the Department of Agriculture in Washington who had just returned from a survey of the dust-storm lands.

"The only real trouble with America is Washington itself," this official replied, grinning. "Congress and all the hangers-on here are worse than an old ladies' sewing-circle."

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The New Orleans Political War

Long's Growing Power in Controversy With Walmsley Attracts Wide-Spread Attention in the Press of the Country

Mayor Walmsley

Senator Long

On August 2 Louisiana's new State Civil Service Commission called up seventy municipal employees of New Orleans for examination. Promptly, this first batch of appointees of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, including a brother, was rejected.

In one sweep, Senator Huey P. Long's machine began the final drive to isolate, like a political Simeon Stylites, the Crescent City's fighting, 200-pound chief executive.

It was done under the law of July 8—one of the twenty-five jammed through the recent special session of the Louisiana Legislature—providing that all non-elective State, county, and municipal employees must be approved by the civil service body. Only twelve officeholders in New Orleans are unaffected.

"And," notes C. H. Campbell in *The Nation*, "none of those twelve may name so much as his own stenographer, or clerk without Long's approval."

If he wishes, Long may put his own secretary at Walmsley's elbow.

Extent of Power

Mr. Campbell continues: "At a moderate estimate, some 50,000 employees of the State and its subdivisions are placed by this new legislation directly under the dictator's thumb as far as their jobs are concerned. All this was done under the pious name of civil service."

Previous to this, the Long machine had taken over the New Orleans police and firemen; then Walmsley's ward leaders deserted, and he lost control of the City Council.

With seventy Walmsley supporters out of the picture, the Council turned to the business of seeking ways to pay three months' back salaries to city employees. To obtain funds immediately a discount of 1 per cent. was offered citizens paying taxes before August 15.

Long and Walmsley, once political allies, parted in December, 1933, in a disagreement over a city ticket.

"Why Long's Power?" asks the Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont* (Ind.-Dem.) in an editorial, which says: "If you have marveled that Louisiana submits to Huey Long's continued and expanding seizure of power turn to *Harper's Magazine* for May for interesting light. Hamilton Basso in an article therein says the answer is simple:

"The Better Choice"

" 'Huey is a possible good against a positive evil. It is a choice between Huey and the New Orleans gang, and Huey is simply the better choice to make."

According to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* (Dem.), the real question is: "Has he (Long) upheld the fundamental rights and principles upon which this Government is founded?

"The answer from the evidence at hand is: He has not. He has perverted the entire machinery of a democratic State government into a means of maintaining his absolute supremacy over that State. He has by use of his control . . . aided his friends and injured his enemies in private fields of endeavor. . . ."

The Miami *Herald* declared: "Mayor Walmsley's last-ditch fight makes good newspaper 'copy' but not good political sense. . . . The Mayor says he is fighting for the people. In every test of strength so far, the people of Louisiana have wanted what Huey Long gives them, regardless of the warped views of the news-agencies reporting events there. If the Mayor is kidding himself into thinking he is fighting the great fight of the common people, he is indeed a gone gosling."

Roosevelt Plans Trip

Indicated He Will Enter South in Impending Clash With Long

President Roosevelt is planning a cross-country trip after the adjournment of Congress.

The tentative itinerary, reports Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "indicates that he plans to cut deeply into the troubled South and in effect make Arkansas the first political battleground of his impending clash with Senator Huey P. Long.

"In the Presidential circle it was divulged that a speech at Little Rock for Senator Joseph T. Robinson is on the program. Since Senator Long has announced publicly that he will go into Arkansas for a personal attempt to defeat the President's Senate leader for reelection, Mr. Roosevelt, by such a move, would be throwing down the gauntlet to the Louisiana Kingfish. . . .

"It is assumed that the President, if he speaks for Senator Robinson, will do as much for Senator Harrison, in neighboring Mississippi. . . .

"The tentative plan, if carried out, would make Mr. Roosevelt the first Democratic President to open his reelection campaign in the traditionally Democratic South."

"The 1936 campaign has already begun," declared James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, adding cheerfully:

"I have no more doubt of the result of the 1936 election than I had before the 1932 election. . . . I doubt if even the most sanguine among our assailants think that Republican success is possible in 1936."

Sanguine Republicans

But sanguine Republicans are more sanguine than Mr. Farley appears to believe. Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland finds Republican leaders agreeing that "there is a pronounced and definite trend toward the Republican Party and that the Republican chances are very bright." Col. Frank Knox, Publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, and possible Republican nominee, predicts that the country will have a Republican President in 1937. Both Governor Nice and Mr. Knox recently visited Herbert Hoover at Palo Alto.

Republican headquarters are open for business and the occupants are bestirring themselves. The National Committee has hired a man to handle the presentation of its case on the radio, it is flooding newspaper offices with anti-New Deal articles and editorials, it has enlarged its headquarters, and it is mapping a campaign for funds.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, which reports these details, concludes: "Speaking of candidates—about which little that is definite can be said this early—Robert H. Lucas of Kentucky, former Executive Director of the Republican National Headquarters, sent out letters to 3,000 county chairmen, 450 city leaders and 800 'Young Republicans' asking their views on various persons mentioned for the Presidential nomination."

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Topics in Brief

ANY idea a college professor has about money is bound to be theoretical.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

YOU can't fool all of the people all the time, but somebody is trying it all the time. —*Savannah Morning News.*

GREAT BRITAIN drops the principle of naval ratios. It is not the principle of the thing, it is the lack of principle.—*Miami Herald.*

GERMANY'S Cabinet now has a Minister of Religion. Among his duties, we imagine, is praying for Hitler.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

NEW U. S. trade pact with Russia described as vague. Evidently the pact takes its character from the trade.—*Dallas Morning News.*

ONE of the big laughs of the current-events stage is Japan's righteous protest against Italian expansion in Ethiopia.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

SAYS a Republican: "But for Herbert Hoover the Belgians would have starved." Responds a Democrat: "But for Herbert Hoover the Americans wouldn't."—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

A MOVIE actress, a news-item says, has just got a divorce from her "third mate." Are we to infer that she is leaving her third husband, or is she just dropping off part of the crew?—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

MAYBE there isn't going to be any war. Floyd Gibbons hasn't left for the front yet. —*Toledo Blade.*

IL DUCE intimates that the Almighty is on his side. It all helps, but what Italy needs is an angel.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IF Germany keeps on this way, it can hold the next Olympics in a telephone-booth, as far as attendance is concerned.—*Knickerbocker Press.*

A FAMED publicist points out that "angels don't eat." From all that we hear, conditions must be about the same everywhere. —*Detroit News.*

A LARGE number of people have solved the problem of what to do with their leisure. They sit around and cuss the Government. —*Mobile Register*

No man before Hitler has undertaken on so large a scale the experiment of being loved for the enemies he has made.—*Washington Evening Star.*

THEY say that in Utopia a Congressman is paid no mileage en route to the capital and 40 cents a mile in the other direction. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is stated that a typical American is one who has his home mortgaged for his car, plays golf when he ought to be at work, and has five different loans from the Government.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CONGRESS might some time try watching a lobby in action instead of investigating it after it has acted.—*Wichita Eagle.*

MUSSOLINI is now seven of Italy's 13 cabinet members. It is known as government by ventriloquism.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE tax program has been hit by foes of both the Right and Left. That's what it deserves—the well-known one-two punch. —*Indianapolis Star.*

THE worst feature of government machinery is that the motive power is supplied by the taxpayer harnessed to a treadmill. —*Mobile Register.*

WE hereby put an idea into Secretary Hull's head. Tell Mussolini that if he will call off the war with Ethiopia, he can have the Virgin Islands.—*New Yorker.*

"ARE there any optimists left?" someone asks. We think so, but what we're far more interested in knowing is, are there any optimists right?—*Montreal Star.*

WHAT the Government should do to make the taxpayer feel happy is to drug him with a slogan. Our suggestion is "Pay Until It No Longer Hurts."—*New York Herald Tribune.*

AUTHOR HALLIBURTON is crossing the Alps on an elephant to see how Hannibal did it. Our earlier suggestion, that the elephant ride Halliburton, is ignored.—*Detroit News.*

The Tax Collector Is Getting Down to the Chicken-Feed
—*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis* Post-Dispatch

Look Pleasant, Please!
—*Talburt in the Washington* Daily News

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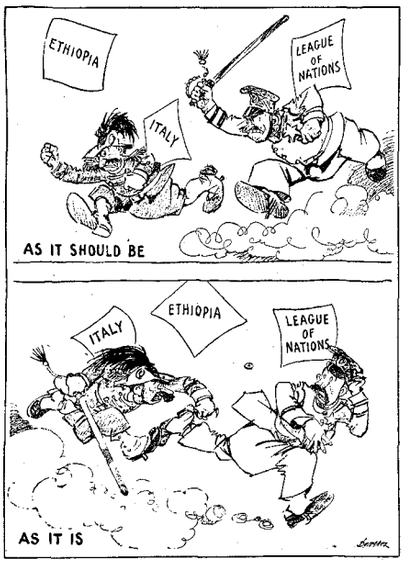
Breathing-Spell in Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

League Council's Plan a Thirty-Day Respite in Controversy Between the Two Nations—War Fears of the British Press Echoed in American Editorial Comment



Who's Running This Show, Anyway?
—Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Great expectations of a solution of the Italo-Ethiopian boundary dispute, which first loomed on the clouded political horizon of Europe late in November last, failed of realization at Geneva on August 3.

Nevertheless, satisfaction was expressed that Ethiopia had accepted a plan of the League of Nations Council to end the dispute. But pessimistic observers found that the proposal meant really a month's breathing-space and nothing more.

Provisions of Plan

The League Council's plan, said by the United Press to represent Italy's notes in the controversy to a large extent, listed three main provisions:

"1. A resolution by the Council favoring resumption of negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia regarding responsibility for frontier clashes. A fifth neutral chairman will be appointed to cast a deciding vote if the four negotiators, two for Italy and two for Ethiopia, can not agree.

"2. A resolution by the Council agreeing to meet and consider the whole Italo-Ethiopian dispute at once if the negotiations have not reached a decision by September 4.

"3. A joint Anglo-Franco-Italian declaration to the Council that the three countries will start negotiations among themselves in an effort to liquidate the dispute."

Three-Power Negotiations

The decision that Britain, France, and Italy will start negotiations themselves to liquidate the dispute was confirmed by Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet delegate, and President of the League of Nations Council.

Ethiopia's acceptance of the League Council's plan was considered in some quarters as a direct diplomatic victory for Italy, which had wanted to resume arbitration altho restricting it merely to a discussion of responsibility for border clashes. Ethiopian envoys had desired immediate consideration of the entire field of the dispute and ruling by the League Council. Italy won also, some thought at Geneva, in gaining acceptance of provision by which the three big Powers, Great Britain, France, and Italy, will meet apart from the League under the 1906 treaty. By this treaty the three nations agreed on spheres of influence in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has never accepted it. Britain, it was reported, will represent Ethiopian interests at the coming tri-Power meeting.

Representatives of the British, French, and Italian Governments, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, will meet "somewhere in France," probably in Paris, about August 17, to seek a basis for a settlement acceptable to Italy and to Ethiopia.

The British View

The British Government's view, wrote this informant, is that any settlement must, in harmony with the League Covenant, "respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of Ethiopia. This is said to be also the French view.

Noting a remark of Anthony Eden, British Minister for League of Nations Affairs, that the League Council had been meeting "in the shadow of a thunder-cloud," the London *Daily Telegraph*, a newspaper reputedly in close touch with the British Foreign Office, observed:

"The thunder-cloud unfortunately has not been dispersed and may go on piling up during August in even denser masses. What has been gained, however, is assurance that it shall not break this month. During that time financial and economic considerations may to an ever increasing degree reenforce the still small voice of prudence which must occasionally challenge Il Duce's supreme self-confidence."

So far the result at Geneva has been in no sense a settlement of "the dispute which threatens the peace of the world," said the London *News Chronicle* (Lib.) in a tone of disappointment, and it went on:

"No one will pretend that the result so far is in any sense a settlement of the dispute which threatens the peace of the world. It has not even brought a settlement nearer, tho optimism may discern faint grounds for fresh hope in the postponement of the latest Italian mobilization. What has been secured is time. This would be more valuable if it were more certain that it would be profitably used and if it were not possible for a cynic to point out that a serious invasion of Abyssinia is in any case impossible till the rains end in September."

Midsummer's Nightmare
—Yardley in the Baltimore Sun

Rothermere Warns Britain

A warning was issued by Viscount Rothermere's London *Daily Mail* against the dire plight into which Britain would be involved by economic or military action against Italy, and his newspaper said further: "The only thing for Britain to do is to get out of Geneva or we shall be maneuvered into war overnight. Britain must get out of Geneva and get out quickly." Similarly-minded was Lord Beaverbrook's London *Daily Express*, which declared in a tone of alarm:

"This is the time and the chance to mobilize the opinion of all the people of this country who are determined we shall not engage in any more wars. We do not mean to have another day of mourning or erect another cenotaph to another million young men such as those who had no thought of war in their minds on a bank holiday of twenty-five years ago. This country does not mean ever again to send its youth abroad to fight over issues that do not concern us. We are not going to put our forces at the disposal of any European warmongers."

In France, the *Echo de Paris*, Conservative Right organ, observed cynically that "Rome expects nothing from the tri-Power negotiations which will be useful to serve her dilatory tactics. If unsuccessful, Mussolini will go to Geneva or ignore Geneva and attack Ethiopia." The tri-Power conference, in the view of the Leftist Paris *Oeuvre*, is "likely to be faced with demands greater than it can satisfy." If it fails, this daily added, "Italy must leave the League and

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attack Ethiopia. But Great Britain has decided to avoid war even at the price of closing the Suez Canal—an action we seriously question."

The *Petit Parisien*, an independent daily with a large circulation, of Left Republican tendency, and sometimes described as "semi-official," expressed the view that "Ethiopia is satisfied because the affair is put under the wing of the three Powers, ending a dangerous Italo-Ethiopian tête-à-tête."

In Germany, the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, remarked, as from a distance, that "the formula on which Eden, Laval, and Litvinoff agreed, means that the Geneva institution will be given another month's breathing-space. However, Italian resistance is to be expected." Of like skepticism about efforts of the League, from which Germany withdrew in October, 1933, the Berlin *Nacht Ausgabe* said that "the Geneva result thus far can be described only as a gain in time for war preparations and nothing else."

American Views

British fears that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute might result in a war involving Great Britain are corroborated by the profound concern of some American editors, as indicated in editorial telegrams to THE LITERARY DIGEST. "Is the stage set in Europe for another conflagration?" asks the Portland, Oregon, *Journal*, and it adds: "The world will be staggered if Mussolini pushes on in his mad purpose regardless of all efforts at conciliation."

Whether any good ever comes from fear is a question, remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, but "fear is obviously the basic motive that impels other nations of the world to try to keep the peace between Italy and Ethiopia. How well is justified the fear amounts to another question, but experience does seem to indicate the probability that war, once started, would spread more or less swiftly."

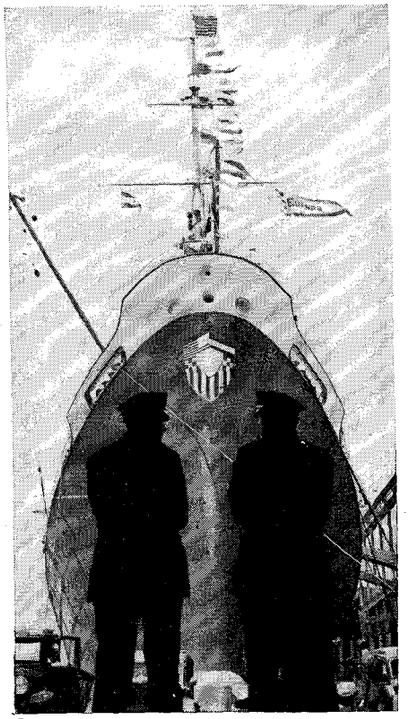
The Italo-Ethiopian conflict in the judgment of *The Illinois State Journal* is "fraught with such possibilities of another major European war as to make imperative immediate passage of neutrality legislation now pending in Congress. Such action can safeguard the United States from being drawn into another suicidal conflict."

The conciliation proceedings of the League may have left something to be desired by Ethiopia, said the St. Paul *Daily News*, but "they at least would avert the tragedy of bloodshed and save the tottering peace machinery of the world. The Italian adventure is a pirating expedition. If the rest of the nations support Mussolini they plead guilty to the charge that the League is an organization of the stronger Powers to get what they want."

If Mussolini means what he has been saying all along, it seemed to the Kansas City *Star* that "the chances of a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute under League auspices are nil. The League has the choice of losing prestige by doing nothing or by impotently opposing the Italian policy. The spectacle is unedifying but familiar."

New York in International Incidents

State Department Expresses Regret Over Bremen *Riot After Germany Protests; American Newspapers Call for Fair Play*



© International

***All quiet on the* Europa's *arrival in New York, with police on hand to prevent a repetition of the riot on the* Bremen

New York City is not the United States. The old adage was never more clearly proven than when certain so-called Communists mobbed the North German Lloyd liner *Bremen*, tore down the German swastika emblem, and threw the flag into the North River. Newspapers in all States, virtually, took the attack as a personal affront to the American idea of fair play and courtesy, especially on the seas.

The second happening in New York was the refusal of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, already noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, to allow a license as a masseur to be granted to a man of German birth.

Called "Gross Insult"

What newspapers in Germany described as a "gross insult" to the Nazi flag happened on July 26. At first officials at the German Embassy in Washington accepted apologies of the State Department to the effect that real American citizens had had no action in the insult to the German flag. But, later, popular protest in Germany was so strong that the United States, in a note signed by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, which was delivered to Rudolf Leitner, Acting Chargé d'Affaires at the German Embassy, expressed the formal regrets of the United States Government for the indignities to which the German flag had been subjected.

The note of Mr. Phillips was sent in response to a German note protesting against the "serious insult" to the German national emblem. The German Government contended that it expected that everything would be done by the American authorities to prosecute the guilty persons.

Diplomatic Exchange

The diplomatic exchange of notes over the ripping of the Nazi flag from the liner *Bremen* at New York was said to have been completed with a State Department reply that the incident "was in no sense due to neglect on the part of American authorities."

No apology was made in the answer given to the German Chargé d'Affaires by Acting Secretary of State Phillips. But the American note did say that "it is unfortunate that in spite of the sincere efforts of the police to prevent any disorder whatever, the German emblem should, during the disturbance which took place, not have received the respect to which it is entitled."

How the Nazi Government felt about it is indicated in comment by the Berlin *Diplomatische Korrespondenz*, semiofficial organ of the German Foreign Office, which said that whether the police measures were sufficient or not, "is a matter to be overlooked." The point is, according to this newspaper, "daily it is necessary to observe the steadily increasing unworthy campaign against Germany in foreign papers."

Meanwhile, the *Bremen's* sister-ship, the *Europa*, sailed from New York last Saturday morning, August 3, without the slightest disorder.

Newspaper Opinion

Altho the so-called Communist attack on the *Bremen* happened in New York, newspapers throughout the country were much interested in it as a manifestation in the United States of controversy with Germany.

As the Denver *Post* saw it, "the hoodlums who raided the *Bremen* acted on their own hook. The hoodlums who have been beating and outraging Jews and Catholics in Germany have been carrying out the brutal and inhuman policy of the Nazi Government."

At the same time the Mobile (Ala.) *Press* remarked: "Americans do not prove that Germans are wrong to persecute Jews by discriminating or using violence against Germany. They merely establish the eternally evident fact that hate is universal."

As to the refusal of Mayor LaGuardia to grant a license as a masseur to a German born citizen, who once had his first citizenship papers, and did not follow up the usual procedure of naturalization, the Des Moines *Register and Tribune* said: "We always suspected that the Mayor of New York City had quite a job on his hands without taking over the matter of foreign relations and treaties."

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Moscow's Strike-Signal to America

Walkout of "Unprecedented Scope" on Pacific Coast, Promised by American Communist Delegate to Russia, Arouses Officials, Who Say They Will Meet Situation With Strong Hand

Sovfoto

Ambassador William C. Bullitt, and his daughter, Anne, in Moscow

Ambassador William C. Bullitt, at Moscow, recently found himself facing a new assignment in keeping a close watch on the Comintern (Communist International) Congress in that city. How closely Mr. Bullitt was keeping in touch with the Congress was seen by the fact that he canceled his plan for a trip to Odessa to spend two weeks with his daughter, Anne. Instead she came to Moscow.

Most disturbing of revelations at the Congress was the prediction of Sam Darcy, American Communist Party delegate, that a strike of "unprecedented scope" by seamen and dock-workmen on the Pacific Coast of the United States would begin in September under Communist leadership.

The result of the struggle, said Mr. Darcy, "depends not only on the work we will carry on on the Pacific Coast; we count on the fact that, through the efforts of all sections of the Comintern, close cooperation by seamen and port-workers in all countries may be guaranteed in a general and decisive struggle against the bourgeoisie."

For World Movement

The cause of American longshoremen and seamen was considerably strengthened by the speech of "Comrade" Sam Darcy, said the New York *Daily Worker*, Central Organ of the Communist Party in the United States. Referring then to an industrial dispute of long standing, this newspaper declared that "if the West Coast ship-owners persist in their efforts to smash the existing agreement, won under Harry Bridges's leadership, a strike will certainly be necessary. "Comrade" Darcy used the Communist World Congress, to which the most advanced workers in every country look for guidance, *The Daily Worker* continued, "as a signal-tower to flash a call for solidarity support in the next strike. That signal will reach every dock and every ship throughout the entire world. No wonder the ship-owners and the newspapers they control are frantic with rage!"

Looking backward on the warfare among the Pacific Coast marine unions and their employers, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* noted that the arbitration award, made at the conclusion of the Pacific Coast strike last fall, expires on September 30. But on August 20 either side may serve notice of intention of having the agreement lapse or of wishing to continue.

Commending Mr. Darcy's speech, *The Pacific Weekly*, an organ of Leftist tendency, charged that ever since the marine strike Pacific ship-owners "have sought to discredit trusted proven leaders, and break a solid growing organization of marine workers." The ship-owners' "present high-powered endeavor is to turn workers against workers, and get compromising American Federation of Labor leaders to deliver unions to employers who now have only Army, militia, police, press, radio, Governments and money." As Darcy says, "if employers persist workers democratically organized must fight back."

Michael Quin, editor of *The Western Worker* (San Francisco), a publication even more Leftist than *The Pacific Weekly*, wired to The Literary Digest that what Darcy reported at the Comintern Congress anyone might have reported anywhere. Mr. Quin added: "We have published this information a dozen times in the past month. Employers are distorting the meaning of Darcy's report in an effort to deceive public opinion and split the unity of the men on the waterfront."

Mayors' Replies

In addition to telegraphed inquiries made by The Literary Digest of labor organs, opinion was asked of other newspapers throughout the country, and of men of prominence in public life on the Pacific Coast. The reply of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco said:

"Communistic activities involving threatened or actual law infraction under no circumstances will be tolerated by San Francisco. Any disturbance inimical or antagonistic to American principles and American institutions caused or initiated by Communists will be opposed by all available means at my command."

Charles L. Smith, Mayor of Seattle, wired that: "The American people are beginning to realize the danger of Communist activities which often have misled intelligent thinkers whose criticism or opposition might sometimes be beneficial were it not for Communistic subservience."

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Mayor of Portland, Oregon, was as resolute as Mayor Rossi when he telegraphed that: "Any overt act on the part of the Communist element to promote Pacific Coast strike will in my judgment but meet with vigor on the part of officials and public."

Of particular interest is the editorial observation of the Portland *Oregonian* that American Union leaders have put Darcy in a position where he can claim that American Communists were "responsible for recent strikes, and are aware of future plans."

No Hour-and-Wage War

The Communist official leader, said the San Francisco *Chronicle*, declares for war not only in San Francisco, but everywhere, "not for the attaining of better wages and hours for the worker, but to fight the 'bourgeoisie.'" In the judgment of this newspaper, "sound union men, and prudent employers will stand together for peace."

The threat made at the Comintern of a shipping strike on the Pacific Coast impelled the Los Angeles *Times* to say that this is "typical Soviet reciprocation for the action of the United States in giving Russia a most-favored-nation trade-status."

When Darcy returns to the United States, said the Indianapolis *Star* sharply, "he should be met at the dock by Federal agents." If he is a citizen he should be dealt with accordingly. If he is an alien he should not be permitted to land.

Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, speaking on behalf of his Government at San Francisco, disclaimed any connection between it and the Darcy speech at Moscow.

Acme

Sam Darcy, Communist leader, who predicted a strike in America

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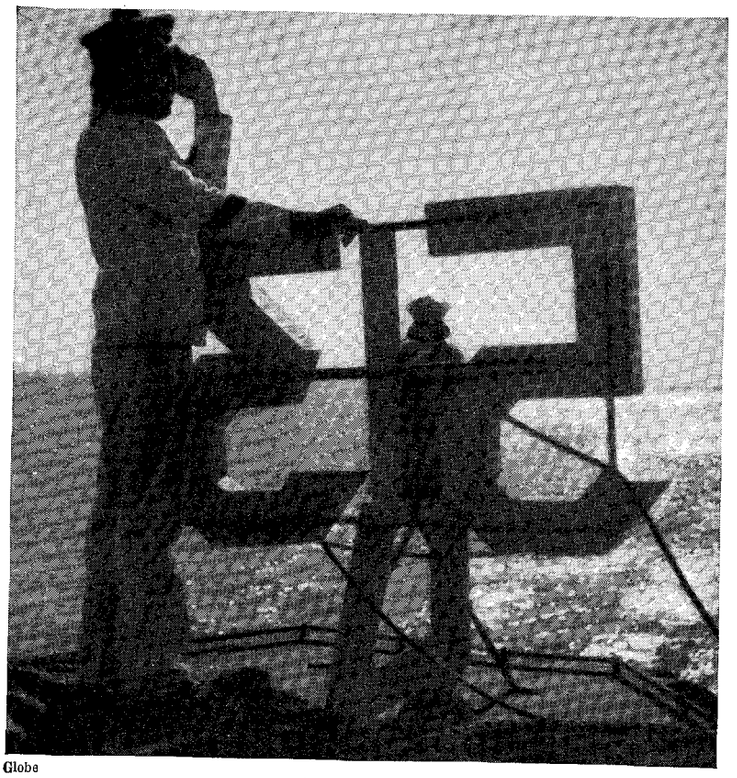
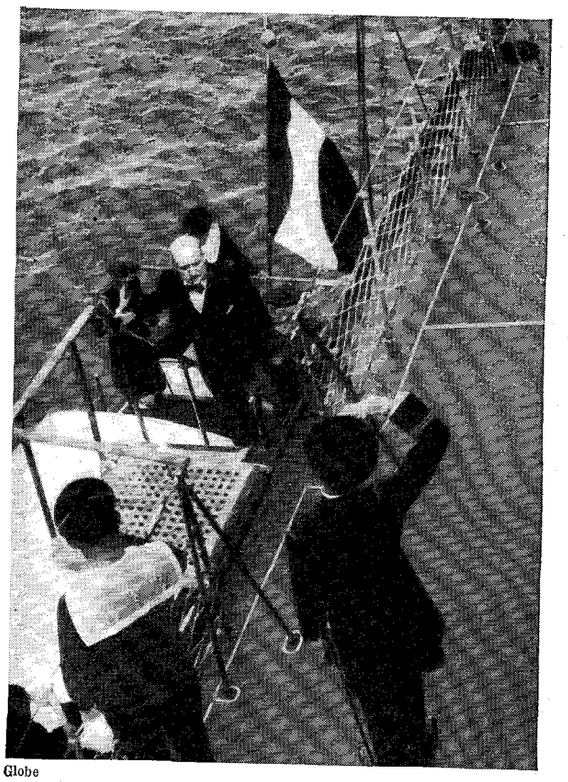
France Becomes Navy-Conscious



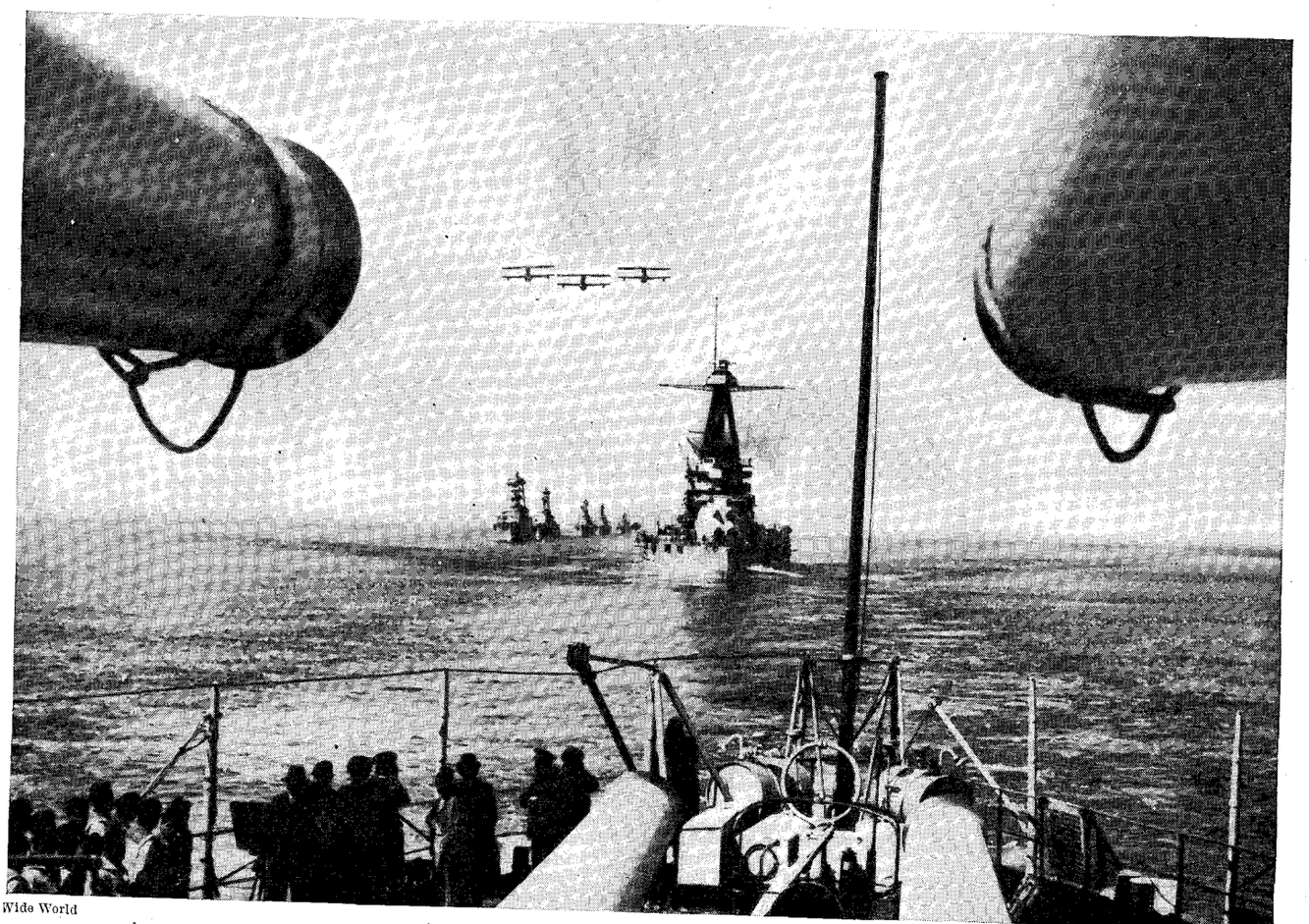
Globe

A lookout on one of France's fast, new ships during her greatest naval maneuvers since the World War



Globe

François Pietri, Minister of Marine, boards L'Algerie *for the review at Brest*



Wide World

The French battle-fleet steams into the harbor at Brest. Alarmed by the Anglo-German naval agreement, France puts her Navy on display as part of a campaign to interest her citizens in bigger naval appropriations

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History in the Making in Eastern Europe

Vast Region of Varied Aims Covered by Two Groups of Nations; Hapsburgs Return Biggest Problem; Yugoslavia in Opposition; Czechs Might Accept to Prevent Anschluss

The heavily-guarded International Express drew up to the station at Sinaia, the Rumanian royal summer place. Prince Paul, head of the Regency of Yugoslavia, stepped out on the red carpet reserved for high dignitaries. King Carol and Crown Prince Michael greeted him warmly. Their uniforms glistened in the sun.

The three moved through a thicket of bayonets. Troops surrounded the station. Mute crowds stood at a safe distance. The royal party hurriedly entered a closed American motor with bullet-proof windows, and drove to Froisor Castle on the Sinaia royal domain.

There, in the Summer Palace, a new kind of Balkan history was written. The heads of two large States, putting aside their foreign ministers, discussed matters of international policy. This, of course, means one thing to-day: the threat of the Hapsburgs' return.

More Activity for Carol

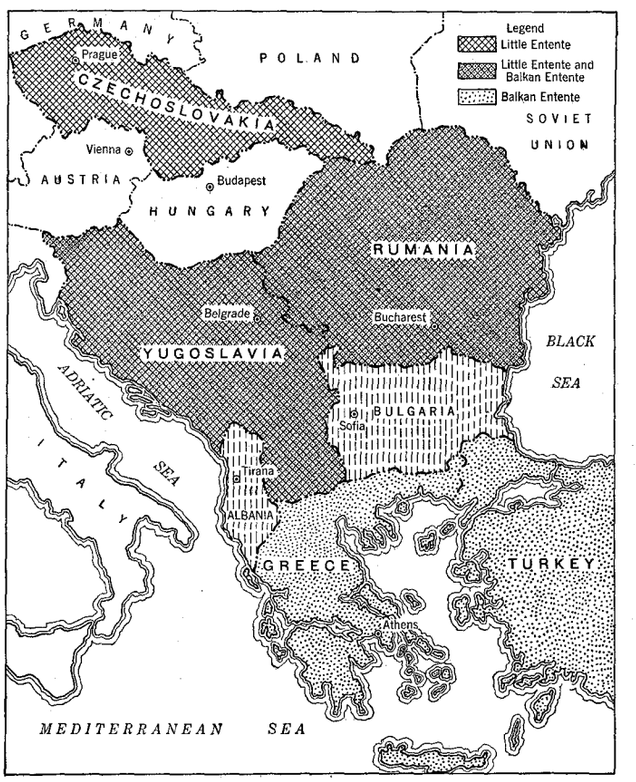
"This meeting," according to the United Press, "is said to have inaugurated more active participation on the part of King Carol in foreign affairs, which, according to political observers, is extremely significant, as Carol is known to be less enthusiastic for the French than his Foreign Minister, Nicholas Titulescu. The latter's hurried return to Bucharest, and his anxiety to see the King before Carol met Paul has been much commented upon." But this meeting had added significance because it served to focus attention upon the two guiding political forces in the Balkans and environs to-day: the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente.

The Little Entente was created after the War by Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia to guarantee their borders, and the peace treaties fixing them. Its leading spirit is Dr. Edouard Benès, wiry Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, and arch-foe of the Hapsburgs.

The Balkan Entente was formed in February, 1934, by Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, to promote the "Balkans for the Balkan peoples." Signed in Athens, it left the door open to Albania and Bulgaria. At Bucharest, on May 11, it held its fifth conference. It voted thumbs down to the Hapsburgs.

Turkish Derivation

Balkan is a Turkish word meaning mountain; it was in early times a hypothetical range lying athwart the Peninsula, marking the boundary of the maritime civilizations and the interior lands. To-day, it connotes the nations south of the lower Danube. Rumania is not a strictly Balkan State.



Two Entente groups: The Little Entente consists of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The Balkan Entente comprises Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. Tho the door was left open to Bulgaria and Albania when the latter pact was signed, neither has so far joined

But Bulgaria is. In fact, Bulgarian authorities in New York informed THE LITERARY DIGEST that Bulgaria is the only real Balkan State.

And, as for the Balkan Entente, it is actually directed against King Boris's land, it was said.

To *The Times* of London, any pact omitting Bulgaria and Albania is a "contradiction in terms."

Albania, of course, has been left out, because the Greeks and the Turks wished to avoid offending Italy, the nation's mentor in foreign affairs.

"To the Balkan Entente adheres a power that has deliberately turned its face from Europe: Turkey," comments the Vienna *Volks-Zeitung*. "Thus arises the odd circumstance that often sessions are held not in Europe but in the eastern metropolis of Ankara.

"Each of these Ententes has a permanent council; the diplomatic and economic ideal of both Ententes is their own aggrandizement.

"In any event the recent understanding between Czechoslovakia and Russia, and the interest the Soviet Republic now takes in Central Europe, as well as the relaxation of the Italo-German tension and the establishment of the British-German naval accord have (taken together) brought about changes which must profoundly influence the diplomacy of both the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente."

Both groups, to be sure, are unalterably against the return of the Hapsburgs. Said *The Central European Observer*, semiofficial review, published in English in Prague: "It is difficult to imagine that the House of Hapsburg would limit its aspirations to the existing territories of Austria and Hungary, and acquiesce in the redistribution of territories by which historic justice was done to the now independent nations of the Danubian Basin once subject to Hapsburg dominion."

The whole battle, as described by press dispatches, centers around the question of whether the Little Entente will place the restoration of the Hapsburgs before the Anschluss between Austria and Germany as a greater merger for Central European peace—or vice versa.

Likes Neither

"Yugoslavia as a neighbor to Austria likes neither, but dislikes restoration the more," the United Press reported. "That is why Prince Paul is highly concerned with Italy's almost favorable comment over the possibility of the restoration and France's almost neutral attitude.

"In Paul's entourage at Sinaia it was believed that Czechoslovakia, as a third member of the Little Entente, would surrender to French pressure and accept the Hapsburg restoration as a lesser evil to the Anschluss."

Yugoslavia's new Government is pictured as anxious to swing its policy away from France, and toward England to avoid tension with Germany.

And that's why Prince Paul sought King Carol's ear before the brilliant Titulescu, deeply pro-French, could influence a royal decision.

There is no doubt that all of these developments are tightening the lines of both Ententes.

Events of the next decade will undoubtedly keep the restive Peninsula prominently in the news.

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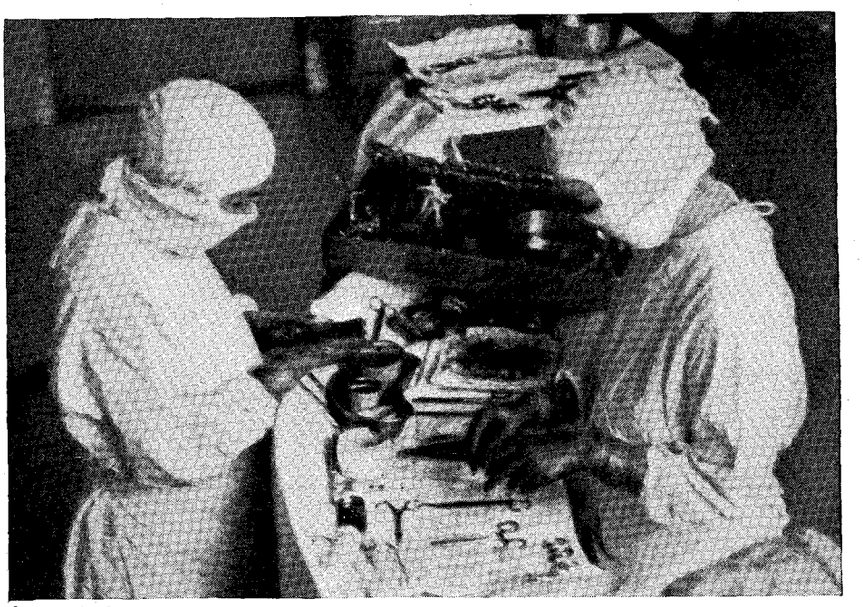
Medical Care for the Unemployed

Los Angeles County to Give Free Services to Its 400,000 Idle; Government Socialized Medicine and Compulsory Health Insurance Strongly Opposed by A.M.A.

The American Medical Association, the largest organized medical body in the world, has said repeatedly that it is against any form of compulsory health insurance or socialized medicine in the New Deal's social-security program.

Last week news emanated from California which must have looked to the Association like a long step by the Government in exactly the wrong direction. It was reported that in Los Angeles County "medical, dental, and pharmaceutical care, ranging from major operations to repair of false teeth," was being made available, free of charge, to the 400,000 unemployed in that section.

Under the authorization of Federal agencies, contracts have been signed with the State Emergency Relief Administration by 4,359 physicians, surgeons, dentists, osteopaths, and druggists to undertake the program. The SERA will pay for the service at fixed rates established in the contracts. The physicians with whom arrangements have been made to do this work will not receive as much pay as they would receive for the same work in private practise, but costs will be more than paid for.



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Nurses preparing instruments for an operation in a hospital clinic

Follows Relief-Routine

Administering of medical aid will follow the same lines generally as in cases of financial relief. "Case-visitors," trained social workers making regular inspection of every SERA home, will be notified in cases of sickness. The case-worker in turn will notify the medical-society worker in the district, and an order will be placed immediately on a physician, or druggist.

A year ago the A.M.A. sharply rebuked the American College of Surgeons for favoring the adoption of a health-insurance program in American medicine. The House of Delegates of the A.M.A. stated that, in its opinion, "the present standard of medical practise is superior to that afforded people generally in any other country in the world."

The Association drew up a list of "Ten Commandments" upholding the methods and principles of private practise, and stating specifically that "the method of giving the service must retain a permanent confidential relation between the patient and the family physician. . . . However the cost of medical service may be distributed, the immediate cost should be borne by the patient able to pay at the time the service is rendered. . . . Systems for the relief of low-income classes should be limited strictly to those below the 'comfort level' standard of incomes."

Model Measure Introduced

Early in June of this year the American Association for Social Security introduced a Social Security Bill as a model measure in forty-three State legislatures convening at that time. The bill aimed basically at the establishment of a State-wide insurance fund supported by contributions made by the insured, their employers, and the State.

The authors of the measure had in mind a variety of European government-operated schemes ranging from subsidized cooperative societies in Sweden, to compulsory insurance in Britain and France, and completely socialized medicine in Soviet Russia.

The underlying scheme in most European countries is to provide the low-pay class of workers with the services of physicians, nurses, and hospital when needed. Medicines are also supplied.

The cost is borne by regular premiums out of wages, paid by the workingman, his employer, or both. Certain Governments supplement the funds out of their treasuries.

A few days after the American Association for Social Security came forward with its plan, the House of Delegates of the A.M.A. issued a warning that it would oppose strongly any such measure.

Societies Act

"About 100 medical societies throughout the United States," the report said, "have begun the development of plans for provision of medical service to low-income groups as well as to the indigent. These societies are convinced that medical care for a community can be made available without State control, and that American medicine need not follow the pattern of foreign sickness-insurance schemes and practises."

Commenting on the stand taken by the A.M.A. the San Francisco *Chronicle* stated: "The always conservative House of Delegates of the American Medical Association has just reiterated its traditional opposition to any general system of health insurance, such as other civilized nations have long had, but is willing that local medical societies set up local voluntary schemes by which such persons as wish to do so may 'budget' the cost of sickness—that is pay the doctor and the hospital on the instalment plan. . . . The trouble with this local and voluntary proposal is that the problem is assumed to be individual, when actually it is social. . . . Until physicians learn to look at it from this view-point—which many of the progressive ones are already doing—they are not considering the problem at all."

Sees Regimentation

In December, *Medical Economics* will say editorially:

"Whether we class ourselves as Republicans or Democrats, whether we prefer to be known as rugged individualists, or New Dealers, whether we favor socialization of medicine in whole, in part, or not at all, the time has come to face the fact that some regimentation of the practise of medicine seems inevitable.

"*Medical Economics* holds absolutely no brief for socialized medicine, but it does believe that every physician should learn what he can do about it, and formulate a constructive, reasoned opinion on the subject for his own protection. By doing this he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that any legislation passed has been keyed to a certain extent in tune with his own demands.

"The future of medical practise may soon be hanging in the balance. The time has come to determine which way the scales shall swing."

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Olympic Games Boycott Urged

Editor of Catholic Weekly Points to Attacks in Germany, and Calls Upon Catholics to Refuse to Go to Berlin

Since the beginning of the most recent "inspired drive" by the Nazis against Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, condemnation of the movement by Americans has been along general, rather than specific lines.

Early this week, *The Commonweal*, national Catholic weekly, cast aside vague generalizations about religious freedom, and called upon Catholics to boycott the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

Written by George N. Shuster, Managing Editor of *The Commonweal*, and author of two recent studies of Germany—"The Germans" and "Strong Man Rules"—the editorial traces the origin and development of the Deutsche Jugendkraft, German Catholic Youth organization. It discusses the subsequent subordination of this group to the Hitlerjugend following the Realmleader's decision that "confessional Youth groups" could not be tolerated. For the new Germany that was to develop, "belief in Germany" took precedence over every other conviction, Hitler said.

Tells of Attacks

Mr. Shuster then tells of the attacks upon, and discrimination against, Catholic Youth until a first climax was reached in the murder of Adelbert Probst, young German Catholic leader, in the "blood purge" of June, 1934. Shortly after this came the attack on the boy pilgrims who had visited Rome, and had heard Pope Pius XI pray for "those who are with us and those who are not with us."

The editorial cites further instances of "vicious attacks" and declares:

"It is not our business to regulate the policy of the Olympic Committee, or to tell any individual American athlete what to do. But, in the interest of justice and fairness, we suggest that no Catholic, and no friend of the sport-activities of Catholic institutions, ought to make the trip to Berlin.

"We summon each and every organization identified with the Church to make it clear to its members that participation in the Games means indorsement of wilful and violent persecution. And we respectfully petition the hierarchy to warn the faithful concerning the issues involved, so that no Catholic young man or his friends unwittingly give to enemies of our faith opportunity to question the sacred solidarity of Christian belief."

Tall, soft-spoken, and pleasant-mannered, George Shuster should know whereof he speaks when he discusses modern Germany, and particularly Catholicism in Germany. He has made three trips to that country (1919, 1930, and 1933), remaining for nearly a year on each occasion, and has made the study of Germans and German institutions his avocation.

Newspaper Opinion

Newspaper opinion on the subject of American participation in the Games has tended generally toward the same opinion which *The Commonweal* advances.

Kaiden-Keystone

George N. Shuster

"A continuous campaign to destroy the morale of Jewish sportsmen, lack of training facilities, and unfair conditions are cited to an Associated Press correspondent by leaders among the German Jews," says the Philadelphia *Record*. "No true sportsman should have anything to do with a contender who fixes a contest, and it seems obvious that Naziland has fixed the preliminaries against the Jews. Organized international sport should be the highest expression of civilization and tolerance. Its ideals are challenged by the Nazi dogma. It must show its disapproval of what is going on in Germany to-day. If sport can serve humanity at all, it serves it best by refusing to condone barbarism, and inhumanity. . . . A land where Jewish orphanages are attacked by Nazi mobs, and where Jewish women are struck down by Storm Troop fists in the street is not a land where sportsmanship can have free play."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"Repeated assurances have been given by the German authorities that Jewish athletes would not be barred from the German team if their performances warranted membership upon it. These assurances have had doubtful acceptance in this country. Now that increased hostility to the Catholic Church has been added to the intensified Jew-baiting by the Nazis, it is apparent that opposition to sending a team has been strengthened."

But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* disagrees. It would be unfortunate, this paper thinks, if so fine an institution as the Olympic Games "were to be dragged into the arena of political, racial, or religious policy."

By the Way

Ten years ago, the press of the nation was printing eight-column banner head-lines about a "monkey trial" taking place in Dayton, Tennessee. John Thomas Scopes, a young biology teacher, was on trial for violating a newly-enacted State statute forbidding the teaching of the theory of evolution in Tennessee. Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays, and Dudley Field Malone volunteered their services to the defense. The late William Jennings Bryan was a Special Prosecutor.

This year Dayton will celebrate the anniversary of the famous trial. Three days beginning September 24 have been set aside. Sponsors hope that all living participants in the trial, along with the newspaper reporters who covered it, will return.

* * *

With the new youth-program in mind, educational camps for women and girls, a relief-activity started last year, are being reestablished this summer, Aubrey W. Williams, Acting Emergency Relief Administrator, announced last week.

The program substantially will be the same this year as in 1934. The campers will be divided into two main groups, one including girls between sixteen and twenty, and the other, young women between twenty and twenty-five. Requirements for admission to the camps: candidates must be unemployed, unattached persons on relief, or from families on relief, must show a genuine interest in an educational program.

* * *

Somewhere in Tibet, a humble manger or a costly crib harbors an infant who is to be the supreme ruler—the Dalai Lama—of the 150,800,000 followers of Buddhism. Tradition holds that in a short time a lake, in the vicinity of a famous monastery in Tibet, will mirror the village where the new civil and religious leader of the people will disclose himself.

The last Dalai Lama died in 1933, and for the last two years giant prayer-wheels in Lhasa, Tibet, have been spinning as a prelude to the quest by the wise men for the new ruler. Last week, travelers from Tibet reported that leading monks and civil authorities were setting out on the hunt.

Claims have come from some 300 homes scattered throughout Tibet that the son of the house was born at the exact moment that the former Lama died. According to tradition, the moment of birth is important, for Tibetans believe that the Dalai Lama's soul enters the body of a new-born child at the moment of his death.

Of the 300 candidates, all but a score will be eliminated by the wise men. These will be brought to Lhasa and will be subjected to a "test" in which holy flames, and waters from the seven holy rivers of India will be used. The final choice as to the infant who is to become the "patron of angels and all living things," will reside with the Grand Council of Lamas.

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Capone Tax-History Fails to Repeat

Acquittal of Dutch Schultz, New York City Beer-Baron, Brings Stinging Rebuke to the Jury From Bench; Press Sees Weakness in Going After Gangsters by "Roundabout Methods"

More fortunate than that other widely-labeled "Enemy of Society," Mr. Al Capone, who is now cooling his heels in the Federal Penitentiary on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Harbor, thirty-four-year-old Mr. Arthur Flegenheimer, better known as "Dutch" Schultz, is again a more or less free citizen. Thanks to a verdict which was as much of a surprize to Mr. Schultz as to anyone else, and which evoked a stinging rebuke from the presiding judge to the jury which brought it in, the well-known underworld character was acquitted in Malone, New York, on August 1, on a Federal charge of income-tax evasion.

The trial was the culmination of long efforts on the part of the Federal Government to put behind bars, or at least to fine heavily, the Bronx beer-baron and numbers-policy racketeer who has a criminal record of twelve arrests on various charges ranging from homicide to assault.

Discharging without thanks the farmer-jury which had acquitted Schultz, gray-haired, courtly Judge Frederick H. Bryant withered them to blushing embarrassment with these words:

"You have labored long, and no doubt have given careful consideration to this case. Before I discharge you I will have to say that your verdict is such that it shakes the confidence of law-abiding people in integrity and truth.

"It will be apparent to all who have followed the evidence in this case that you have reached a verdict based not on the evidence but on some other reason. . . ."

Troubles Not Over

So Arthur Flegenheimer, in his own parlance, has "beaten the rap." He has escaped a possible sixteen years in jail and a fine of $40,000. Following his acquittal, he stated through his attorney that he will pay his tax debt of $90,000 just as soon as arrangements with the Government can be made. His troubles, however, are not over. Conspiracy indictments are still pending against him in Federal Court, New York.

Commenting on the decision the Baltimore *Sun* states: "Maybe there is a word or two to say for the jury. In the first place if the man (Schultz) is guilty of a tenth of the crimes charged to him, then trying him for income-tax evasion seems a little on the weak side. Maybe the jury was influenced by that consideration. It should have had no influence, of course, but a good many people would prefer direct action to this roundabout method of going after gangsters. . . . The jury may have been wrong but it is hard to escape feeling a certain sympathy with its members."

The Los Angeles *Times* feels even more strongly on the subject. "The excoriation by a New York State judge of the jury

Wide World

Judge Frederick H. Bryant

which acquitted 'Dutch' Schultz, . . . was doubtless justified by the evidence, but there is another side to it as well. In the prosecution of most 'public enemy' cases, the Government itself is begging the issue. The real outrages against decency and the orderly enforcement of the law are not considered; the charge of tax evasion is little more than a technical one laid against thousands of the relatively respectable and frequently unsustained. By legally classifying gangsters and gunmen with this class, the Federal Courts help to promote public indifference to the outcome."

The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* believes that the decision is another argument against the jury system. "Judge Bryant, like the jurors, had heard all the evidence," it says. "There is no doubt of his opinion regarding it. He disagreed thoroughly with the find of the jury. The outcome, in the light of his indignation, is another shocking example of the weakness of the jury system, especially in certain types of cases of which this is one."

Said Attorney General Cummings of the verdict: "A terrible miscarriage of justice."

Following his acquittal at Malone, Schultz said: "It is the only just verdict under the circumstances."

Said Judge Bryant in dismissing the jury:

"You will go home with the satisfaction, if it is a satisfaction, that you have rendered a blow against law-enforcement, and given aid and encouragement to the people who would flout the law. . . ."

Father Knickerbocker's War on Rackets

Launching his offensive against organized crime in New York City, Thomas E. Dewey, keen-eyed, curly-haired, thirty-three-year-old special prosecutor, in a radio address on June 30, stated that "modern racketeering may be defined as the business of successful intimidation for the purpose of regularly extorting money."

It began two generations ago, innocently enough, when some organization held a "ball" and sold tickets to local storekeepers, according to Russell Owen, in *The New York Times Magazine*. "Tickets were bought," he writes, "because the shopkeepers knew the local boys and wanted to keep their trade."

Later, the tough element in the district realized that this was an easy way to collect money. They organized "balls" or "outings." If a merchant refused to buy tickets he had his windows smashed. The idea expanded. Groups in various business activities hired gangsters to force recalcitrant competitors into line. Tribute was exacted in many cases for "protection."

As Mr. Dewey began his campaign which may cost $500,000, and last two years or more, he faced opposition not alone from criminal elements. Taxpayers' counsel sought to halt payments from the $122,000 appropriated by the New York City Board of Estimate to carry the inquiry through the remainder of the year. Altho Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx had voted for the appropriation in deference to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's wishes, he denounced it as "an extravagant use of the people's money."

As to the results that may be achieved the Baltimore *Sun* was skeptical. Commenting upon a photograph of Mr. Dewey with a "determined look," it added:

"Maybe all the gangsters . . . and other undesirables will take one look at the picture and depart . . . but we doubt it. The experience of the past does not increase confidence in these extraordinary campaigns against crime."

Other cities watched New York's campaign with interest. Said the Boston *Herald:* "If Mr. Dewey can gain the confidence of some of the thousands of New York business men who have been 'milked' by criminal and political strong-arm men, he will probably lay bare a situation which will shock New York and the country."

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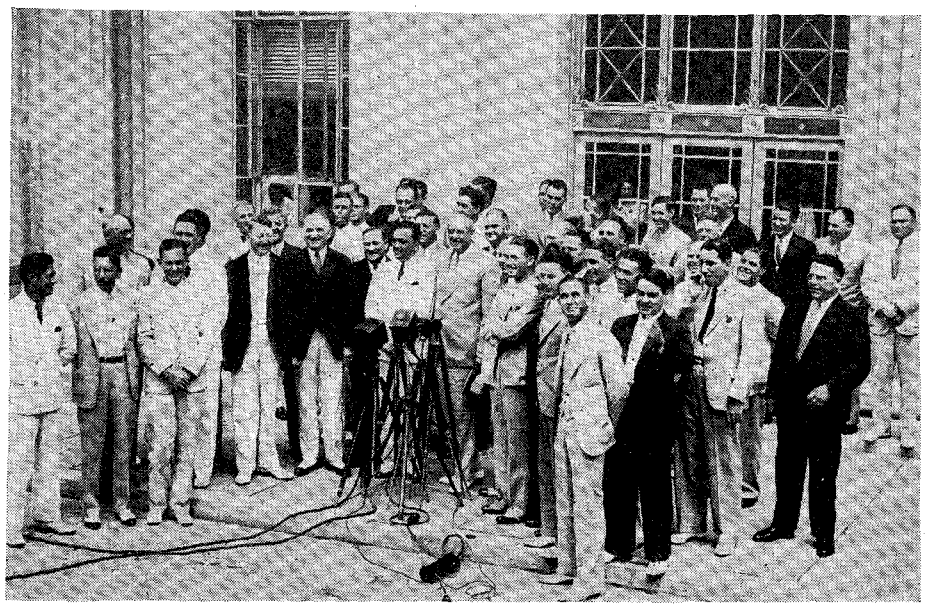
Picked Police Trained by U. S.

Twenty-One Enroll in New "Crime School" at Washington; Classroom Addresses Kept Secret; Courses of Three Months



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Police officials from all over the country at Washington. Attorney General Cummings and J. Edgar Hoover in center

"We are here for business," Attorney General Homer S. Cummings last week sternly told twenty-one picked police officers representing State, county, and municipal law-enforcement agencies.

They were gathered in an air-conditioned "schoolroom" in the new Department of Justice Building at Washington, and the "business" was a twelve-weeks' training-course fostered by the National Conference on Crime held in the Capital last year.

"We are here to face a mutual problem for America," the Attorney General continued. "Crime has 'slopped over,' if I may use that phrase, and State lines have become a national problem."

The men were also greeted by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Division of Investigation, and Director of the "Crime School," who is conducting a course of lectures.

Among the two-score instructors and speakers are such men as Raymond Moley, former Assistant Secretary of State. But, what they say to the classes, and other activities of the school, will be kept within the students' own note-books, to free the project of any stigma of a publicity stunt.

Courses Are Varied

There are courses in psychiatry, abnormal psychology, toxicology, ballistics, communications, photography, finger-printing, and traffic control, as well as "laboratory work" in firearms use. Among the field-trips scheduled is one to the Marine Corps rifle-range at Quantico, Virginia, for the study of modern police weapons, practise-firing from moving vehicles, and aiming at mobile targets, silhouettes, and bobbing marks, both at night and by day.

Classes begin at five o'clock each morning, and school is not out until five in the afternoon, including Saturdays.

"The idea behind the course," according to Frank L. Kluckhohn, in the New York *Times*, "is that each man will go home with a thorough knowledge of scientific crime methods, and instilled with the spirit of non-partizan police work. The Department of Justice expects to get from these picked men some useful tips for improving its service.

"The institution of this crime school, small as it is, marks a new era in the national war on crime. There was a time, when the wave of gang terror was at its height, when Dillinger's, and other groups just as dangerous, were driving and shooting at will through the Midwest, when the Federal police force could have been vastly increased without public murmur.

Limit Activities

"Mr. Hoover, and Attorney General Cummings decided, however, to limit activities of the 'G Men' to the breaking up of interstate crime, but to leave the broad problem of keeping order to local police. But, if crime is finally to be wiped out, and order completely established and maintained, they say, the thousands of police minions on Main Street, Broadway, and State Street must aid efficiently."

"The national crime university should prove a highly beneficial influence in checking the appalling rampage of crime," says the Houston (Texas) *Post*.

Commenting on charges that the Federal Department of Justice is building itself into a secret police comparable in undemocratic methods to those of Germany, Russia, and Italy, the paper continues:

"This alleged situation may bear watching. However, if a centralized authority is justifiable in any phase of government, it is in crime suppression, in cooperation with State and local forces, for crime is the same in one State as in another—save for crimes manufactured by sumptuary laws."

Crime and Depression

Scientist's Study Refutes the Idea That Lawlessness Has Grown

Statistics do not uphold a widely held belief that lawlessness increases in periods of economic depression.

In a study undertaken by Prof. George B. Vold, of the University of Chicago, and published in a symposium of "Social Changes During Depression and Recovery," edited by William F. Ogburn, the following general conclusions have been reached:

"1. There has been no increase in crime at all commensurate with the extent or duration of the depression.

"2. The majority of crime indexes reflect gradual increases up to or through 1932, with quite general decreases since that time. None of the indexes shows any sudden increase in crime in the onset of the depression.

"3. There has been no great or sudden increase in crimes against property as a reaction to the wide-spread loss of economic status associated with unemployment and relief.

"4. The American people appear to have changed relatively little in respect to the kinds of behavior usually called crime, despite the wide-spread demoralization and disorganization of individual lives and of community-activity so intimately associated with the depression."

What Record Shows

Altho there were some 12,000,000 unemployed in the country at the end of 1934, according to the report, the daily record of robberies in 583 cities stood at 91.1, only slightly more than the 90.3 of 1930. Robberies rose to 108.8 in 1931 but fell to 101.1 in 1933.

There were 65,013 men and women committed to Federal and State prisons and reformatories in 1930. The number rose to 71,520 in 1931, but has declined steadily.

"The public has come to believe that unemployment, poverty, and the loss of morale have stimulated lawlessness to an appalling degree," the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen* comments. "The careers of Dillinger and many another 'bad man,' gangster activities, bootlegging and the prevalence of kidnaping seem to demonstrate this unpleasant fact. Now, however, a scientist comes along to refute such an idea."

Making the Convict Pay

As the result of an anticrime drive, Michigan passed a law providing that convicts who are able to do so must pay for their maintenance while they are in prison.

With the imprisonment of Balfe McDonald of Flint for fifteen years for the murder of his mother, the law has been put into effect. McDonald, who pleaded guilty after his capture, has an income of $200 a month from an insurance annuity and an estate left by his father. The Circuit Court at Flint has been asked to divert enough of this income to meet the cost of his prison-keep, estimated at about seventy cents a day.

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San Francisco's Two Giant Bridges

Huge Structure, World's Longest, Will Link Oakland and the California Metropolis in 1936, While Another Great One Will Span the Waters of the Golden Gate in 1937

High above the shining, landlocked water of San Francisco Bay the spinning-wheels are running, laying a gossamer web of steel wires from which will be hung, toward the end of 1935, part of the roadway constituting the longest bridge structure in the world.

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, connecting San Francisco with her sister city, Oakland, will be seven and one-half miles long, nearly three times the length of the famous Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland, pride of the British Isles; more than four times as long as the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson, at New York.

The spinning-wheels are stringing the wires that make up the cables of the double suspension bridge between Rincon Hill, San Francisco, and Yerba Buena, sometimes called Goat Island, half-way point across the Bay. From now to the end of 1935 they are expected to continue this perilous, tedious business. A year from October the bridge, with its two decks, six traffic-lanes, and two interurban lines, is expected to be open for business.

Not far away, at the channel where the waters of the Pacific surge in and out of the Bay, another giant bridge is going up. It will be the largest single-span bridge, and among the most beautiful in the world, when it is completed about February, 1937. Spinning the cables of the Golden Gate Bridge will begin next month.

Swung From Steel Wires

The weight of these two bridges is to be swung from many steel wires, each the thickness of a lead-pencil, gathered together into strands; the strands in turn bound into cables strong enough to carry the enormous tonnage of the roadways.

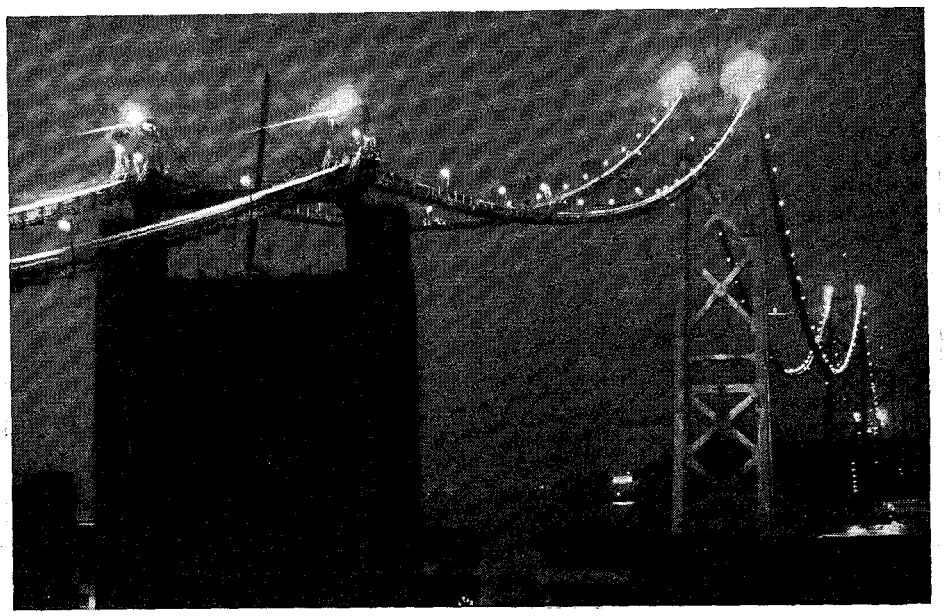
Each of the four cables of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will be twenty-seven inches in diameter, will consist of 17,464 individual wires. The two giant cables of the Golden Gate Bridge will be thirty-six and one-half inches in diameter, and 7,660 feet long between anchorages. Each cable will weigh 11,000 tons, contain 27,572 separate wires. Enough wire will be used in the cables to girdle the globe eight times.

San Franciscans delight to recount the magnitudes of their new bridges:

The bridges will require about 300,000 tons of steel; that needed for the Golden Gate Bridge alone would load a freight-train twenty miles long.

The concrete for the Golden Gate Bridge, more than 260,000 cubic yards, would be sufficient to build a solid shaft twenty-five feet square and two miles high.

Tho lumber is to be used only for temporary construction, the amount needed for the two bridges would be sufficient to build a town of 5,000 homes.



Photograph by Gabriel Moulin

Cat-walks lighted up for night-shifts on San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

The necessary excavations during the building of the Golden Gate Bridge will be equivalent in volume to the material removed in digging a well ten feet square, and twenty-six miles deep.

Less talked about are the ingenuity, foresight, and courage that brought these giants into existence.

Built on the tip of a peninsula, its one land-approach being from the south, whereas its continental trade is chiefly to the east, San Francisco has dreamed of bridges across her Bay and the Golden Gate for many years.

Back in the 'fifties, William Tecumseh Sherman, then a young banker in San Francisco, urged the necessity of bridging the Bay. In 1867, Leland Stanford, empire-builder of the West, declared that bridges must be built to unify the San Francisco area, welding together a trade region larger than New England. In those days such construction was out of the question; the famous Brooklyn Bridge in New York was not completed until 1883. It was 3,470 feet long, and was a wonder of the world.

The forthcoming bridges owe their existence chiefly to the tenacity and ingenuity of two men; one to each bridge. When, in 1929, a decision was finally made to build the Bay Bridge, it was Charles H. Purcell, California's State Engineer in charge of the project, who got together the experts able to tell how to do it.

Bridge Two Miles Long

From San Francisco to Yerba Buena is two miles; far too long for a single suspension bridge. Experts hit upon the idea of cutting it into two suspension bridges, with a common anchorage in the middle. But, at the point for the anchorage bedrock is 235 feet deep. Men can not work in pneumatic caissons below 110 feet.

Hurrying to New York, Mr. Purcell conferred with Daniel Edward Moran, seventy, and known for solving knotty construction problems. Moran devised a caisson built like a huge egg-crate, that could be gradually sunk, and added to as it sank. The Moran caisson solved the problem. To the anchorage made with its aid the cables now being spun are fastened.

Famous Bridge-Builder

The Golden Gate's man is Joseph B. Strauss, the project's Chief Engineer; small, soft-spoken, he is more like an artist than a construction expert.

He was one of the first engineers in the country to insist that a bridge might be beautiful as well as useful. He built the bridge across the Neva, for the late Czar. He won first prize in an international competition for his design of a bridge over the harbor at Copenhagen. The beautiful Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac at Washington is his. He has built bridges all over the world: Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Egypt, China, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Japan, and the United States.

He is a Chicagoan, but since 1919 he has had his heart set on building a bridge across the Golden Gate. Through lawsuits, financial setbacks, War Department inertia (the Department's permission was required because of the fortifications on either side of the harbor) and other discouragements he fought, winning these battles one by one until, at length, the first shovelful of earth was turned for the bridge on January 5, 1933.

The genesis of both bridges, however (and for that matter all suspension bridges in this country), goes back farther than that—to May 4, 1831, when John August

(Continued on page 22)

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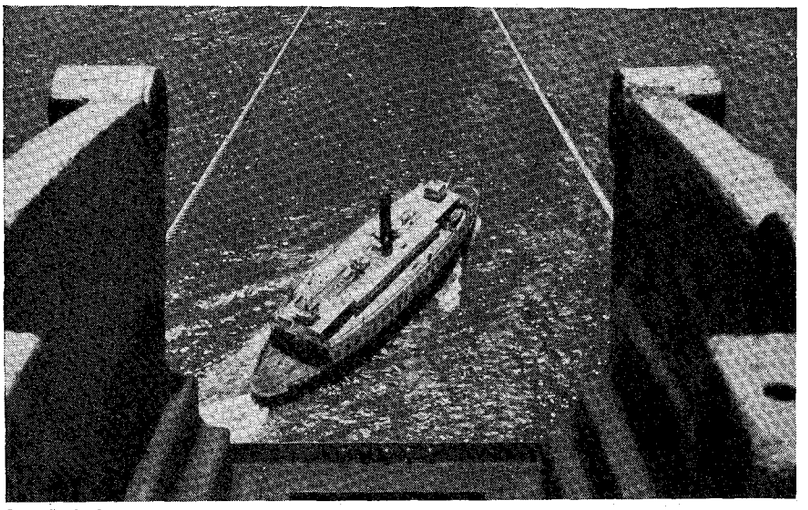
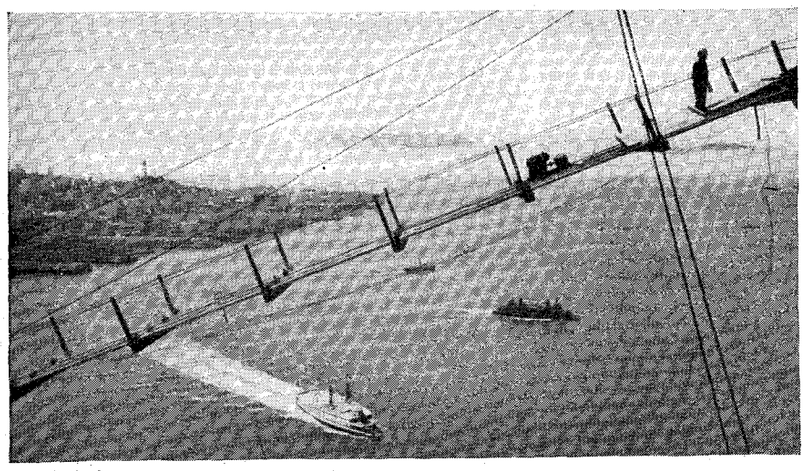
Oakland Bay

Golde



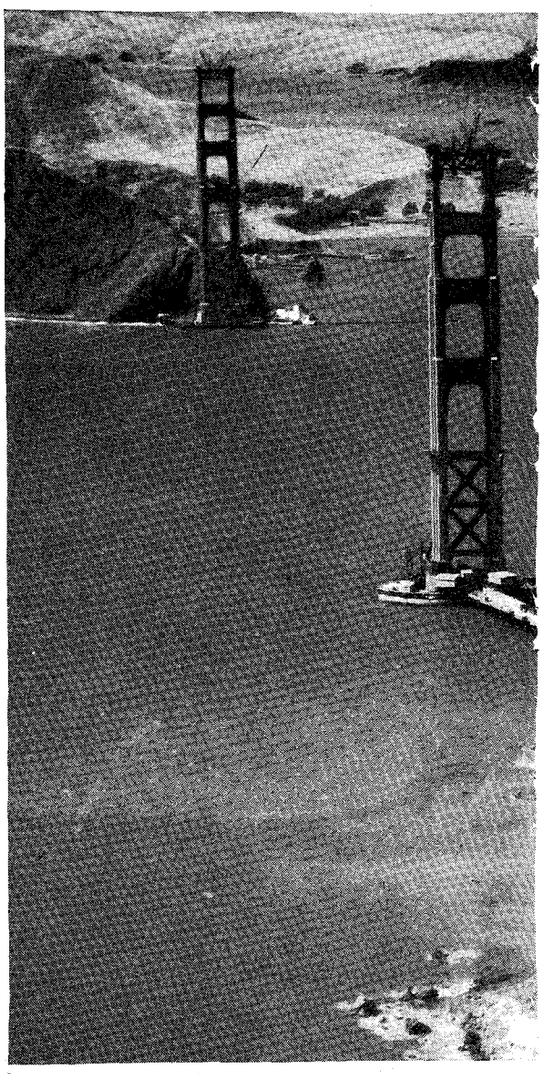
Peter Stackpole

Looking down through the cable-saddle of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge before the cat-walk was put up



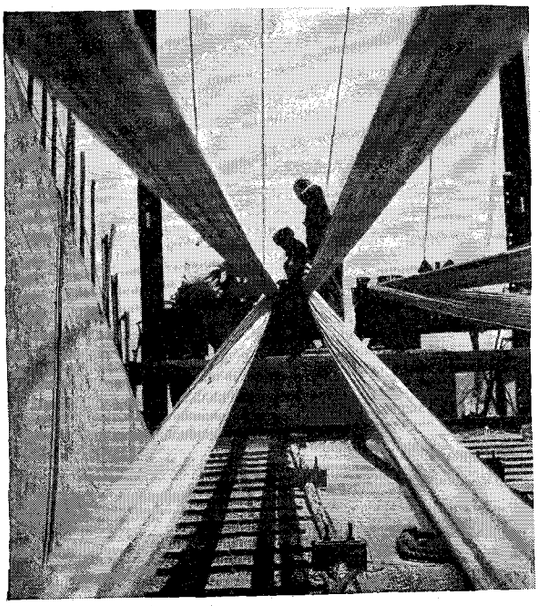
Peter Stackpole

Workmen on the cat-walk, high above the Bay, going back and forth checking the fine wires that are spun into cables



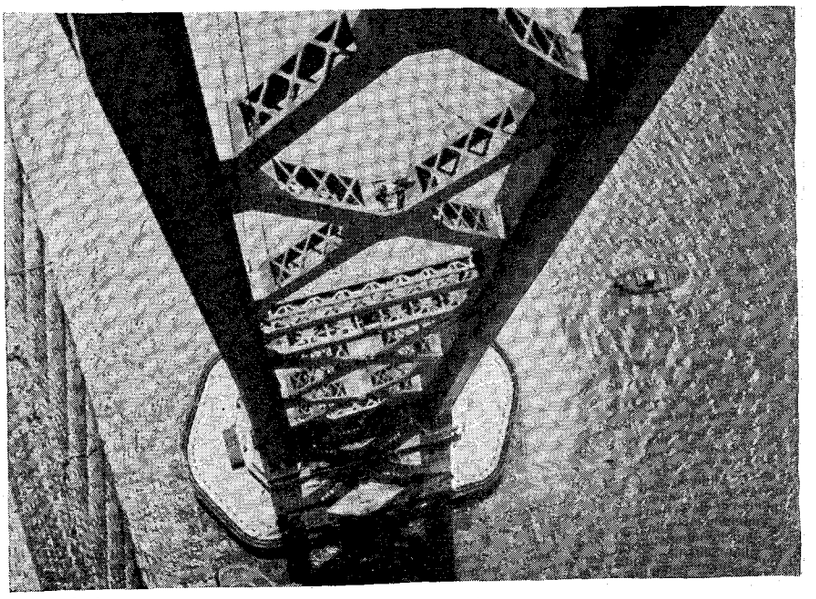
Acme

Lofty foundations of the Golden G high, to carry the world's longest



Acme

It takes 472 wires to make a strand, and thirty-seven strands to make a cable



Peter Stackpole

A tower of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, 505 feet above the water, to carry a suspension 6,000 feet long

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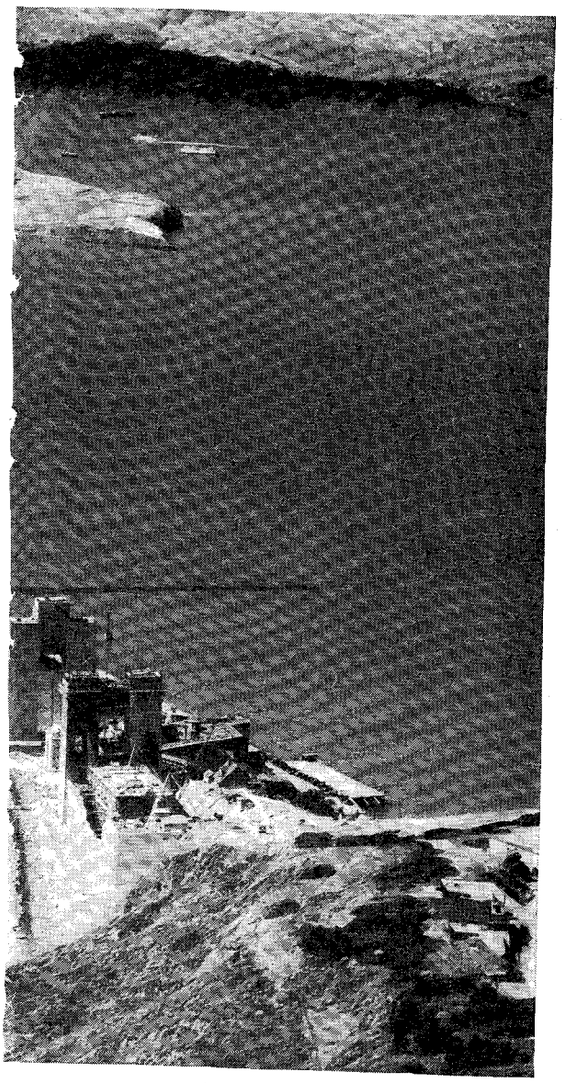
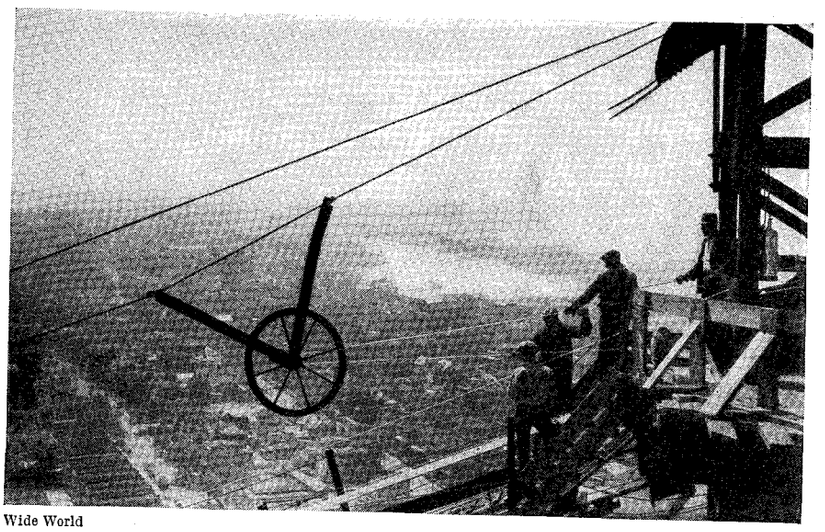
Gate



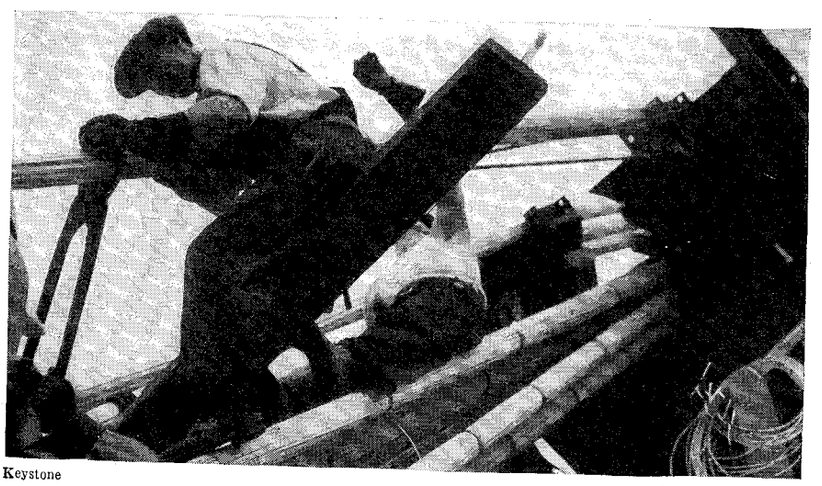
Bridge at San Francisco, 746 feet
gle-span suspension of 8,940 feet

Triborough



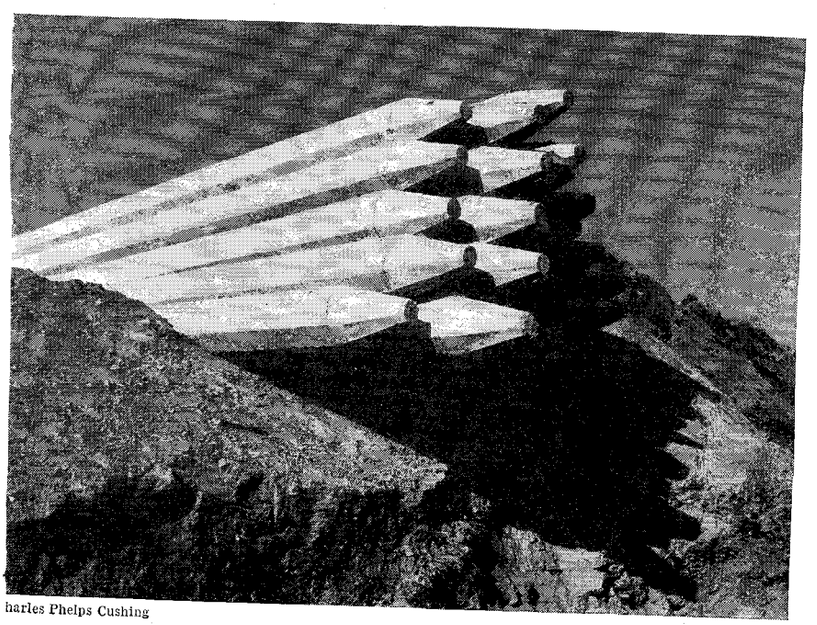
Wide World

A spinning-wheel that carries the wires from tower to tower to make the cables of the Triborough Bridge, New York City



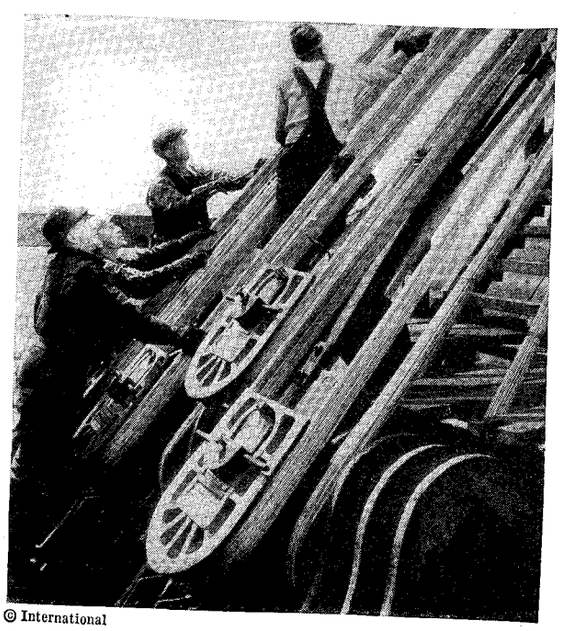
Keystone

Tightening and binding the strands on one of the towers of the Triborough Bridge over Hell Gate



harles Phelps Cushing

Looking like giant pencils, these are concrete piles to support the approaches of the Triborough Bridge



© International

Wires carried by the spinning-wheels are looped around these anchors at each end of the bridge

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Dirigible Crash-Causes Sought

Engineers Hoping to Overcome Structural Weakness Which May Have Wrecked U. S. Air-Ship Macon; *Steel* Versus *Fabric Cover*

Last February 12, just before dark, the $2,450,000 Navy air-ship *Macon* lurched crazily and inexplicably skyward, then settled stern first into the Pacific Ocean off lonely Point Sur, California.

There was an official investigation, which ended with the declaration that the cause of the crash was unknown.

Last week Navy officials were considering the fact that an official report does not always settle matters of this kind. Persistent rumors that have been going the rounds for months were put in words at Akron, Ohio, birthplace of dirigibles, by Prof. Alfred Vincent DeForest, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the eight-man commission appointed by Secretary of the Navy Swanson to determine the advisability of building more air-ships.

Says Navy Responsible

"The Navy itself was responsible for the crash," said Professor DeForest. "It refused to permit reenforcement of the ship's structure at the vital point at which it gave way. The Navy refused to allow it to be built right."

Professor DeForest's statement was made at a gathering of dirigible designers and experts attending the first "Lighter-Than-Air Craft Forum" ever held in this country. Others refused to comment on Professor DeForest's assertion, preferring to stick to less controversial technical discussions.

One of these was a suggested way to overcome the structural weaknesses of the fabric-covered Zeppelin-type air-ship proposed by Ralph H. Upson, consulting aeronautical engineer and lecturer at the University of Michigan.

Fabric-covered dirigibles depend for rigidity on their internal frame, which represents a compromise between strength and excessive weight. If, instead of fabric, the ship is covered with thin metal, as are modern all-metal air-planes, much of the internal bracing may be dispensed with, and the safety-factor may become 7.4 as compared with 2.3 for fabric-covered ships of the same size and shape, said Mr. Upson.

Such a dirigible is already in service: the metal-clad *ZMC-2*, which has been in use at the Lakehurst (New Jersey) Naval Air Station for six years. This craft is second only to the *Graf Zeppelin* in length of service.

Between papers, air-ship engineers inspected the fine equipment of the Daniel Guggenheim Airship Institute at Akron, while Dr. Theo Troller, its Director, explained. The most spectacular item was a two-ton revolving arm, which hurls twelve-foot Zeppelin models through space at 200 miles an hour to test their performance.

The models have sixty small holes drilled in the sides, from nose to tail. Separate rubber-tubes are connected to each hole, and run through the hollow whirling arm back to three-score manometers at the hub, where photographic records are made of the air-pressure at each hole. This special dirigible-testing machine, analogous to the wind-tunnels used in testing air-plane models, is mounted on a steel and concrete base weighing four tons. The arm is more than 100 feet long, and swings in a circle ten feet above the floor.

Science Service photograph

The whirling-arm device used for testing dirigible-strains

Stretching the Life-Span

"Comparative anatomists have established that the natural life expectancy of an animal is usually five times the period needed for full skeletal development. Since twenty-one years is required for full skeletal growth in man, the age of 105 might be set as the approximate normal human limit."

With these words *The Journal of the American Medical Association* last fortnight reopened a question that has puzzled biologists. Why does the human animal almost invariably die before its time?

Under present conditions, only thirty-three out of every 100,000 persons in the United States may expect to live to be 100. Most people fall by the wayside between sixty and eighty years.

Why don't people live longer? Principally, investigators have concluded, because they do not have long-lived ancestors. Prof. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, after a long study of the problem, concluded that the length of a person's life, barring accidents, was as much of an inherited characteristic as his height.

Giant Bridges

San Francisco Building Two; New York's Triborough Structure

(Continued from page 19)

Roebling, a young German of twenty-four, set foot on American soil. He was America's first great bridge-builder, founder of a dynasty of bridge-builders.

Roebling manufactured wire cables, and constructed the first suspension bridge ever seen in this country, in 1845. It was the bridge over the Allegheny River, at Pittsburgh, still standing. He also built the New York Central Railroad Bridge at Niagara Falls, and the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati.

Roebling's greatest triumph was the Brooklyn Bridge, tho he did not live to see it finished. For it he worked out a technique of spinning the cables in place which is fundamentally the same as that used on all large bridges to-day.

"Aerial Spinning"

In this process, called "aerial spinning," the first task, after the anchorages at each end have been constructed, and the bridge towers erected, is to build cat-walks for workmen from one end of the cable-way to the other. Wire cables are carried across the river by boat, then raised and suspended from the towers, about fifteen feet below the cable-saddles. The cat-walks are floored with planks or, as in the case of the more recent bridges, with stout wire netting. (See cover.)

High overhead, above the cable-saddles, small lines are then hung to serve as trolleys for the spinning-wheels. The cable wire is wound on huge spools placed at either end of the bridge. When spinning commences each wheel, grooved to hold wire, moves slowly from one end of the bridge to the other, carrying a loop across. At the termination of each trip the loop is removed, fastened to a strand-shoe, and the wheel supplied with a fresh loop, which it carries back to the side from which it started.

In this way, two wires are laid at each crossing. (In the San Francisco bridges, the wheels carry two loops, or four wires per trip.) The cables are laid in bundles, or strands, containing a given number of wires, usually between 400 and 500. When each strand has been adjusted for sag, it is placed on the cable-saddles. At length the completed cable is squeezed into a single, compact, circular bundle with the aid of powerful hydraulic jacks. It is then heavily coated with paint to prevent corrosion, and bound with a winding of wire.

While San Franciscans are becoming enthusiastically bridge-conscious, New Yorkers are also looking forward to the completion of another large bridge which is being erected across the East River to connect Long Island with the mainland. This is the Triborough Bridge which really is a bridge in four sections. Its total length is approximately three miles with the longest span—1,400 feet—crossing Hell Gate. This bridge will be opened next year.

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Surveying the Week's Science News

Hotter Than the Sun

Some 94,000,000 miles away from the earth blazes the sun, most prodigal dispenser of heat in our corner of the universe. Calculations of its surface temperature, based on the amount of heat received on the earth, run to about 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Until last week virtually any scientist would have agreed that this is greater temperature than can be produced on earth. It required a new method of measuring high temperatures, devised by Dr. Chauncey Guy Suits, of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, to prove otherwise.

Doctor Suits gave consideration to a principle of physics that had long been known: sound-waves travel faster in a hot gas than in a cool one. In a machine that included a whirling mirror, and swiftly-moving photographic film, he developed a way of passing a sound-wave through an arc of flame, photographing the moving wave, and thus determining the temperature. (The speed of sound in hot gases varies as the square root of the temperature, on the Kelvin or Absolute Scale.)

The result was to reveal some surprizing temperatures, hitherto measurable only approximately: The ordinary carbon arc, by the light of which motion-pictures are seen, has a temperature 400 degrees Fahrenheit hotter than the surface of the sun.

The tungsten arc burns at 11,300 degrees Fahrenheit. Welding arcs, seen sputtering when street-car tracks are repaired, or large pipe-lines assembled, sometimes reach a temperature of 10,300 degrees.

In these hot arcs the sound-waves travel a mile or more a second. With the aid of the tiny whirling mirror, Doctor Suits's apparatus takes exposures lasting only one two-millionth of a second. In a series of such photographs the rate of progress of the sound-wave, generated by a loud spark at one end of the arc, may be accurately measured.

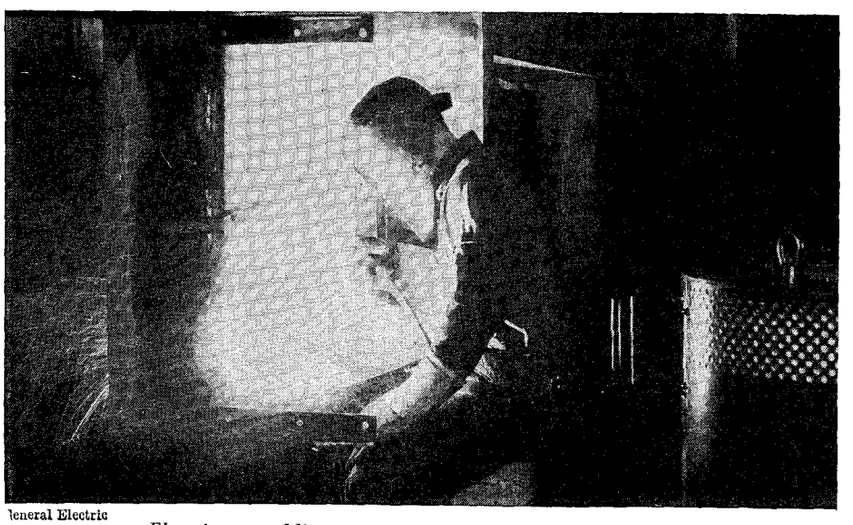
Previous measurements of high temperatures have been made with pyrometers, of which there are two kinds. In the optical pyrometer the intensity of the light from the hot source is compared by eye with that from a standard hot filament. In the radiation pyrometer a small mirror receives heat from the source, and focuses it upon a delicate thermocouple. The temperature at the source is calculated from information thus obtained, but the physicist must assume that the heat-source under investigation is what scientists call a "perfect radiator." Since virtually no source is actually a perfect radiator, there is a large margin of error in such measurements.

On the Trail of the "Black-Out"

German experimenters several years ago placed men on huge centrifuges, and whirled them to see how much accleration they could stand before losing consciousness. These tests, made with an eye to the requirements for future rocket-ships, indicated that the average person in good health can safely experience acceleration up to about 128 feet per second per second, or about four times the acceleration of a body in free fall.

Last week it was announced that the Army Air Corps soon will carry on centrifuge experiments of the same sort, with the more immediately practical purpose of determining the cause and effect of "blacking-out" or losing consciousness when turning at high speeds in an air-plane. A large centrifuge, which will whirl men as a butterfat-tester whirls cream samples, is being constructed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Another trouble of pilots also will be investigated at Wright Field. High flyers have complained of their teeth breaking off, and fillings dropping out after flights on which oxygen was used. To study the effect of oxygen on teeth at high speeds, a human skull is being fitted up with teeth, some containing gold and amalgam fillings, which will be subjected to both gaseous and liquid oxygen at varying temperatures and amounts, and at different speeds and accelerations.



General Electric

Electric-arc welding . . . sometimes hotter than the sun

New Science Books

Modern Criminal Investigation. By Dr. Harry Söderman and Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company; $3.) A comprehensive text-book on the technique of criminal investigation more fascinating than fiction. It ought to be required reading for writers and readers of detective stories.

Science, A New Outline. By J. W. N. Sullivan. (New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons; $2.) Rapid, simple exposition of modern science, from the fundamental units of life to the structure of the universe, for general readers.

The Empire of the Snakes. By F. G. Carnochan and Hans Christian Adamson. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.50.) The Assistant to the President of the American Museum of Natural History and an accomplished African explorer tell about the strange Snake Guild of the Wanyamwezi, into which Mr. Carnochan is the only white man ever to be initiated.

Men, Mirrors, and Stars. By G. Edward Pendray. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company; $3.) A second large printing of this new book by the Science Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which Dr. E. E. Free, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, called "The best popular history of astronomy I have seen."

Snake-Bite Statistics

The average American who lives to be seventy years old has less than one chance in 1,000 of being bitten by a snake; less than one chance in 25,000 of dying from it if he is bitten.

This conclusion may be drawn from snake-bite statistics compiled by Dr. Thomas S. Githens, of the Mulford Biological Laboratories, at Glenolden, Pennsylvania. In the August number of *The Scientific Monthly* Doctor Githens, whose laboratories supply antivenum, a serum for snake-bite, presented figures gathered from newspaper accounts, and information sent by physicians.

The compilation showed 2,342 bites by poisonous snakes between 1927 and 1934, an average of about 300 a year. Doctor Githens believes that unreported cases may be several times this number, so that the annual toll of snake-bite is possibly 1,500 to 2,000.

Most of the bites reported were by copperheads, with the Texas rattler second, the timber-rattler third and the water-moccasin fourth. The most fatal bites, however, were those of the Florida diamond-back, closely followed by the related species, the Texas diamond-back. The chief reason is the size of these snakes, and the large dose of venom they inject at each bite.

Snakes of intermediate size, such as the timber-rattler, water-moccasin, prairie-rattler, and Pacific rattler, are less likely to cause death. The bites of small species, such as the copperhead and pigmy-rattler, are rarely fatal for adults.

The best treatment, Doctor Githens declared, is the use of large doses of antivenum. If this is not available, a tight tourniquet above the bite, together with deep incisions of the wound, and suction to encourage free bleeding, are best. In any case, it is well to get to a physician as soon as possible.

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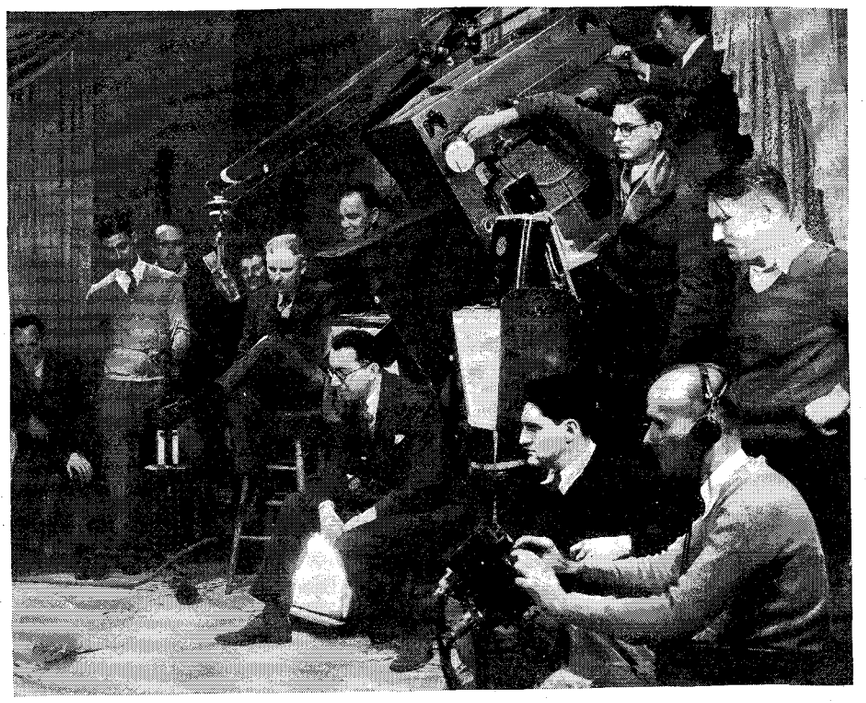
Hollywood's Scenarists Gird for War

Stripping the Spurious Glamour From Their Profession, They Submit the Hard-Rock Facts to Their Employers and Demand Greater Recognition and More Security



On "the set"—the testing-ground of a scenarist's work

The oldest enigma in Hollywood, one as old, indeed, or almost, as the venerable Yucca tree in front of the Paramount studio, is whether scenarists are men, mice, or merely writers wallowing lushly in a fabulous land of make-believe where the rewards for diligent toil one hour a day are long periods of soft rest accompanied by an unceasing rain of thousand-dollar bills.

Newspaper men from Coast to Coast, unimportant novelists hacking out their stint, bright young men from college who majored in literature, all sit, from time to time, and ponder the vast beauties of this last picture. A few inconsiderate scenarists, and a few "local boys who made good," even, at times, the motion-picture magazines, have fostered this legend of the land where writers are monarchs who write by the touch system, the Midas-touch system.

Few Get Princely Pay

Actually, some of the most miserable authors in existence are working in California's film-studios, and, if not in them, at least for them. The tales of princely pay are true—for a few. The stories of long periods of rest are true, too true—for the majority. And the rain of thousand-dollar bills and even five-dollar bills ceases cruelly during these rest periods.

Some months ago, as a step toward correction of these conditions, half a dozen of the ablest and best-paid writers in Hollywood organized the Screen Writers' Guild. They had, individually, no great worries. They were handsomely employed, their annual incomes were enormous. But they saw all about them conditions of acute sadness. They believed that they, as eminently successful writers, could do more in a corrective way, than the banding together of the failures. If the failures made motions toward better conditions, people in the industry would laugh them off and attribute their complaints to "sour grapes."

One of the most militant of the Guild's members is Francis Edwards Faragoh, who also is one of Hollywood's most successful and workmanlike scenarists. His most recent triumph of writing was the scenario for "Becky Sharp," an assignment every competent writer in the film-colony thirsted for and dreamed about. Mr. Faragoh is vividly aware of the troubles which beset his fellow and less eminent authors. He is, now, summering at his place in Wilton, Connecticut, and from its placid acres he looks across the 3,000 and more miles to the battle-ground where the Guild is girding for a long, patient war.

He likes to talk about writers. He began as a humble one and knows the pain of that situation. He is deeply sympathetic to writers. His home in Hollywood is a meeting-place for them, in off-hours. From Wilton, on a broad porch in bright sunshine less piercing than the Southern California variety, he talked about it.

One Thousand Writers

"There are one thousand of them in Hollywood," he said. "And they all write. Whether they have jobs or not, they write. One thousand writers pounding away on one thousand typewriters.

"You can find them everywhere. In pseudo-Spanish bungalows with false beams lacerating the ceiling and plaster gargoyles smirking from the cornices. In hotel suites, where the carpets are turquoise and the walls orchid. In attics, spare bedrooms, rented offices, empty garages.

"But by far the greatest number of them woo their Muse right on the 'lot'—in cubby-holes hastily fashioned from abandoned cutting-rooms, or, perhaps, from dressing-rooms no longer fit to house stars. Here, in their plaster-board ivory towers, are the boys who jump every time some one opens the door, who regard every telephone-call with fear, who know that every finished page of a manuscript brings the hour of reckoning that much nearer.

"You see, they write for a living. They are employees, wage-earners, workers. And their lives are short, insecure, their fate uncertain. Jobs are hard to find, easy to lose. Nor is the loss of one's job necessarily the result of bad writing. A general wave of studio-economy may do it. The change of somebody's mind. The vaguest whim. The refusal of a star or director to have anything to do with the finished 'script.' A shake-up of personnel. The sudden decision not to star the newest child-wonder in a bedroom-farce."

What about salaries? Didn't these compensate for the confusion?

Hundreds Without Work

"True, while the writer is lucky enough to be employed, his salary is good—probably. Probably not. For every four-figure pay-envelop, there are dozens containing less than a hundred dollars. For every author under contract, there are hundreds without work. The average salary is three hundred dollars. The average work-year runs forty weeks. Juggle these figures, bearing in mind that out of the thousand writers, only two hundred or so are regularly employed—and see what you get! And consider further that the luckiest of writers can hope for only a given number of years in the profession; after that, he must make room for younger men, fresher talent.

"People who cut short careers in the theater, authors of successful books and short stories, newspaper men who gave up pretty good jobs to turn to screen-writing, have a right to demand some sort of economic security. And, I think, assurance that their calling is a profession and that, having made a place for themselves in that profession, they can continue to look upon it as a means of existence."

What means, he was asked, had the Guild arrived at after long shuffling of the facts?

"To hasten the coming of an era of collective bargaining in the matter of working conditions and minimum basic guar-

(Continued on page 26)

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

GRACE BEFORE BOOKS

By Evelyn Hammett

Blessed be God
For every magic pen
That lures us on
To seacoasts in Bohemia
And peaks in Darien!
—*Kaleidograph* (Dallas, Texas).

TRIBUTE TO AE.

(George William Russell)

By Lord Dunsany

Now you are gone you seem a visitor,
Something that haunted for a little time
The splendor of the evening, or astir
With bees in blooms of lime.

Or at the hour when mothers tell old tales
To children, something passing through the gleam
Of cottage windows; or on Western gales
Riding, a king of dreams.

Or about hawthorns lingering to greet
The earliest May amongst the blazing green.
Or through the heather traveling to meet
Spirits we have not seen.

A lovely radiance of a passing star
Upon sudden journey through the gloaming,
Lighting low Irish hills, and then afar
To its own regions homing.
—*The New York Times.*

BOYS ARE FLYING KITES ON THE HILL

By B. Y. Williams

The sport is old—
Uncounted centuries ago
The slant-eyed lads of Old Cathay
Gazed upward at their dragon kites
On such a windy day.

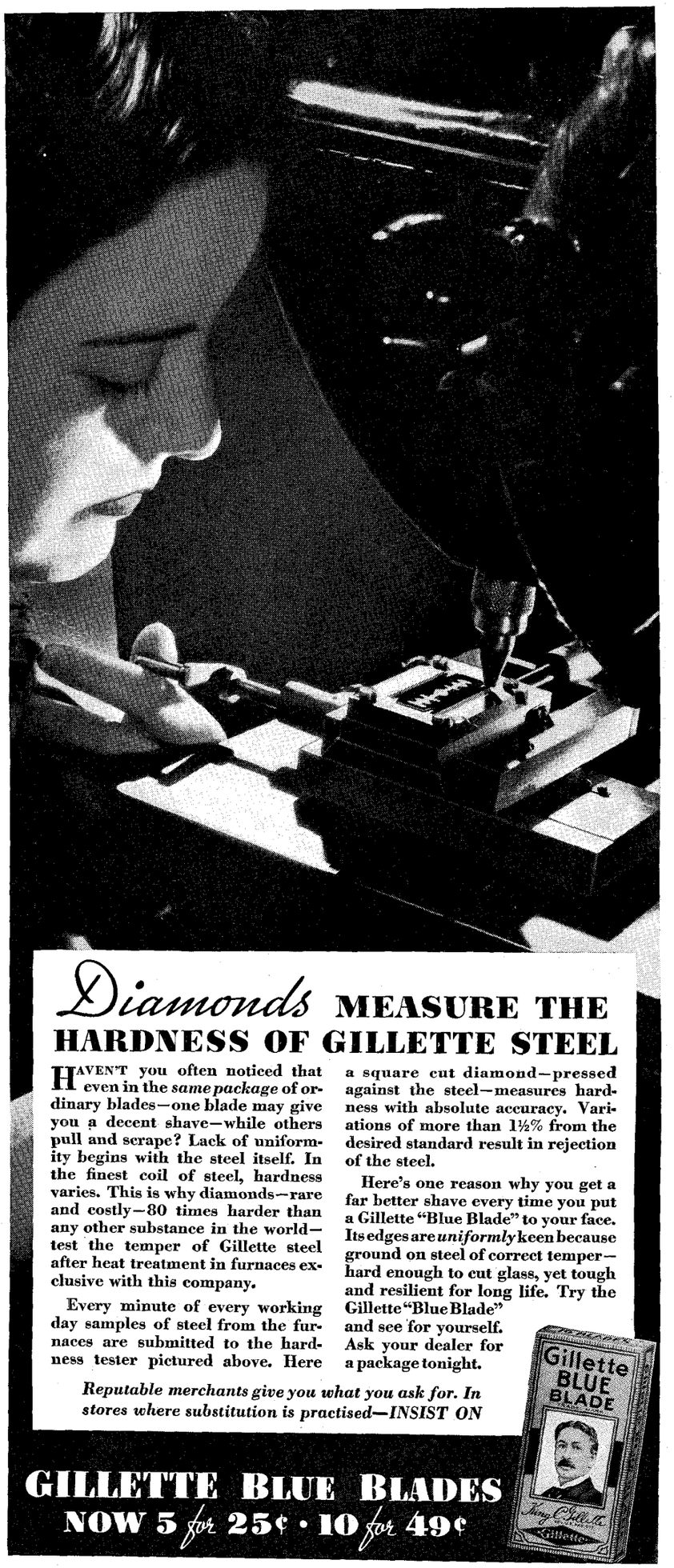
The hill is old—
Scant fragments have the elements
Carved from the cliffside steep and brown;
Thus ever has it seemed to stand,
Staunch guardian of the town.

The breeze is old—
Time was triremes and galleons sped
Full-sailed before it, as it blew
Around the world; the breeze is old—
Only the boys are new.
—*Extension Magazine* (Chicago, Ill.)

WHOM NO REMORSE COULD TETHER

By LoVerne Wilson

The passionate hearts go down to dark together
And do not fear the dark, and are not lost
From destiny, whom no remorse could tether,
No caution circumvent. Their will uncrossed
Even by death they go, the radiant ones
Who wear the royal purple on their sleeve,
Giving their spark to feed the radiant suns.
The proud will quarrel and the gentle grieve;
Only the passionate hearts will treasure dying,
And, going down with every banner flying
To the high bugle of what love was theirs,
Honor the circumstance. These are the heirs
Of the meek earth! Let him be proud who shares,—
As I am proud, who take with quickening tread
The hills between me and the lustful dead.
—*Westward* (San Francisco, Calif.)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Opera's New Paths to the People

Edward Johnson, New General Manager of Metropolitan, Is Pioneering; Need Pointed Out By a Far-Sighted Critic

Edward Johnson, the square-jawed, blunt-fingered Canadian tenor who became the General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City, late this spring, foresaw the need for a change in opera. The change could take one of two paths and, preferably, would take a portion of both. Budget requirements brought about the need for a revision of costs and expenditures; changing, advancing tastes created a need for popularization of opera.

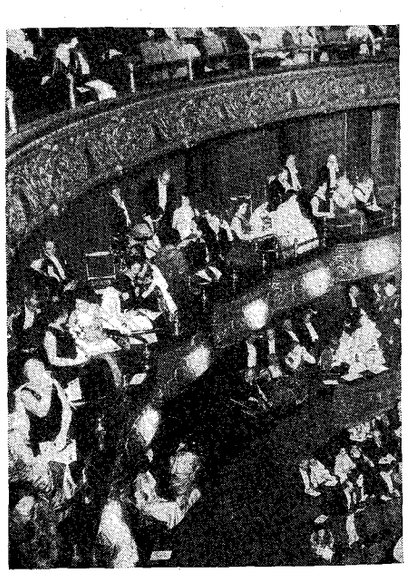
And, he recognized, either or both changes might prove disastrous if the old traditions were not maintained as a firm base. Thus far, he has made alinement of the 1935-'36 season to coincide with the budget; also, he has laid plans for popularization.

Plight and Need

In the first circumstance, he shares the plight of opera-management the world over. In the second, he is pioneering with some far-sighted critics of opera, who, like Johnson, have seen the necessity for new paths to the people.

Paul Bekker, a resolute commentator on opera, makes the point and the need clear in *The Musical Quarterly*, in an article called "The Opera Walks New Paths."

"There is," he writes, "no art-form so reviled as opera. And there is none which, for the same reason, has had to bear so many rescue-attempts and allow so many experiments to be performed upon it. Finally, there is none which has so well withstood all these theoretical, esthetic, and practical attacks upon its existence. It lives, as a matter of fact, more vigorously than the concert, the play, or the theory of its sociological obsoleteness. To be sure, the opera is affected by the economic and cultural difficulties of the present time. But even in the face of these it has survived with indestructible toughness."



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The Diamond Horseshoe

Wide World

Edward Johnson

Mr. Bekker disposes first of the notion that opera implies wealth, social position and a neatly fostered taste for heroic music. That opera is looked upon as an amalgam of all three of these is more true in this country than abroad.

"The opposite is true," says Mr. Bekker. "The opera is not of court origin, and has always and everywhere adapted itself to the prevailing social order. Most of the operas that are alive to-day are folk-operas: German, French, Italian, Russian, or Czech. I do not need to name them. And it is from these folk-roots that the mass effectiveness arises which gives to the opera an external superiority over the spoken drama."

Essence of Opera

It is Mr. Bekker's belief that all true opera is a perfect, balanced mixture of music, the theater, and sociology. The essence of opera depends on the fact that it contains all three of these elements, altho in varying proportion. Then he traces the new course, as dating from the changes beginning in 1918, of the music element, the changes in the dramatic element and arrives, finally, at the sociological item:

"This possibility permits of two approaches: the one concerned with the material and musical character of the work, the other concerned with the public for which the work is created. Both approaches are basically the same. The entire direction is determined by the desire for a people's opera, in contrast to the opera supposedly for the court and aristocracy of earlier times, as well as to the middle-class opera of the recent past."

Mr. Bekker concludes that opera is leaving the sphere of the dramatic and returning to its original homeland—the sphere of the lyric, and approaches once more its original point: that of giving reason to a singing being, who in the very act of singing destroys all connection with reality.

Scenarists' War

Hollywood Writers Plan Fight for Greater Recognition

(Continued from page 24)

anties relative to compensation, length of employment and proper credit on the screen, the writers of Hollywood are organized in the Screen Writers' Guild with a membership of nearly eight hundred. Among these can be found the country's best known dramatists, novelists, and other creative writers. Seldom does a motion-picture reach the screen of a theater without having for its author a member of the Guild.

A Business Organization

"Let's look at what Ernest Pascal, President of the Screen Writers' Guild, has to say. Here it is: 'The Guild is a business organization dealing with the facts of the writers' business problems. It has for its aim the Guild Shop. This is an open shop, which any writer may join, regardless of professional qualifications, previous condition of servitude or fame and glory. By joining the united front of eight hundred of his fellows, the writer is put into an advantageous bargaining-position, and receives the backing, as well, of such affiliated organizations as the Dramatists' Guild and the Authors' League of America.'

"This does not mean, obviously, that once a writer is a member, he may jump the reservation and do as he pleases, safe in the knowledge that the Guild will protect him and nurse him back to employment and forgiveness. For, at the moment of joining, the writer also submits to the self-discipline rules of the Guild, with its arbitration machinery and severe penalties for any breach of professional ethics. It is sad to have to acknowledge that writers sometimes, in individual cases, breach ethics, good taste, honesty. And, thus, the Guild is as rigid a protector of the rights of the film-producer, who is the employer, as it is of the rights of the authors."

Producers Fight Guild

It would seem, then, that the film-makers of Hollywood would rejoice in the Guild. They don't. They have fought it, have tried to ignore it and, even, in a few remote cases, have tried to prevent writers from joining. Thus far they look upon it as a writers' weapon rather than as a mutual court of fair understanding.

"For the time being," Mr. Faragoh concluded, "there is refusal on the part of producers officially to recognize the Guild. But this is temporary. To-morrow the producer will deal with the Guild and its 800 members. And he'll find that he likes it and profits by it. Just as the theatrical managers have profited by Actors' Equity Association and the Dramatists' Guild, so will Hollywood's producers find a sturdy, co-operating help in the Screen Writers' Guild. The Broadway managers fought Equity and the Dramatists' Guild, bitterly, but they still kept their yachts in steam! These associations instead of costing them—made more profits for them, by regulating abuses."

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Among the Outstanding Books

Asylum. By William Seabrook. [New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.]

Once upon a time the reformed drunkard stood up on the mourners' bench, confessed his sins, and denounced the Demon Alcohol. William Seabrook regards that stage as adolescent, indicating only a partial cure. He will admit that he has himself been cured only when he has proved, over a period of years, that he can take liquor, and can leave it alone.

William Seabrook

"Asylum" is his report of seven months in a luxurious Westchester County, New York, "nut-house," ending with his announcement that after six months without touching even wine or beer, he has deliberately begun taking occasional drinks again, and finds that he can stop when he wishes to.

He had himself committed. He had drunk for twenty years, "enjoying it, doing good work, and never getting into trouble." No man is a drunkard, in his eyes, tho he come home "pie-eyed" four nights out of seven, until he has to drink when he does not want to. The test of a drunkard is not the amount he drinks; it is whether he can stop and go to work when he wants to.

Put Self Behind Bars

Seabrook reached that point himself. His general health was not bad; he had plenty of money, and a pleasant home on the French Riviera; but he got to drinking so that he could not work, and he could not make himself stop. He had sense enough to come home, obsessed with a desire to be put behind bars where he could not get liquor, and he did so.

He found himself in a "real big-league modern insane asylum" which numbered only half a dozen alcoholics among its three hundred patients. The doctors and the staff never called it an asylum; to them it was a "mental hospital," but the inmates cheerfully referred to themselves as "nuts" and enjoyed kidding each other.

The general atmosphere was that of a rich man's country club. Every Saturday night the patients were invited to dance with the staff. The jazz orchestra was good; it was impossible to distinguish pretty inmates from pretty nurses, except that some staff-members always cut in if one patient tried to dance with another patient; at 9.45 ice-cream and cake were served, and on that evening the patients were permitted to stay up until 10.30 instead of the usual nine o'clock curfew.

The most severe discipline was "the pack," in which the patient was swathed like a mummy in tight wet sheets. Mr. Seabrook is certain that it would have held Houdini. "A strait-jacket was a ten-acre field compared to this cocoon. It was tighter than a kid glove. And the tightness was so uniform that it didn't stop circulation." He sweat heavily as he lay in it; then he relaxed. He discovered that he actually liked the pack, and when it was removed he went to sleep without another movement.

That hospital became to him a sort of sanctuary from the fevered world—so much so that the doctors were a little alarmed at his contentment. They were happiest when he was bluest, believing depression a stage on the road to recovery. And, through a series of stages which he describes with lively comic detail, Mr. Seabrook did recover and he became obsessed with a desire to write about the place.

Health Restored

Modern psychiatry seemed, in that institution, to be performing miracles. It was restoring to healthy, normal life men and women who, even a decade or two ago, would have been put behind bars, and left there for life.

Mr. Seabrook enjoyed life in the asylum so much that he stayed an extra month; he would have been willing to remain another half-year. The doctors turned him loose as cured, but his friends outside doubted him. He pledged six months' abstinence; he kept the pledge so easily that he forgot when his time was up. When he took his first post-asylum drink, a glass of sherry, followed, some days later, by a beer and a highball, he studied himself curiously; he could not detect the old compulsion to go on.

Worth Reading

My Own, My Native Land. By Thyra Samter Winslow. (New York: Doubleday Doran and Co.; $2.50.) Brilliant sketches of life in Fort Smith, Arkansas, a third of a century ago.

Illyrian Spring. By Ann Bridge. (Boston: Little, Brown & Company; $2.50.) A well-bred English novel in which a lady of leisure discovers that life may begin again at forty.

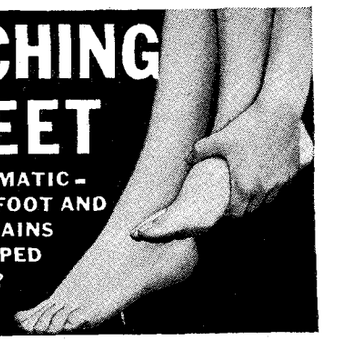
The Magnate. William Boyce Thompson and His Time (1869-1930). By Hermann Hagedorn. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; $3.) Biography of a rugged individualist who saw and liked the Russian Revolution.

Moscow Excursion. By P. L. Travers. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; $1.50.) In which the young author of "Mary Poppins" is a bad girl among the earnest tourists to Russia.

For Authors Only. By Kenneth Roberts. (New York: Doubleday Doran and Co.; $2.50.) And other gloomy essays. But O! how Mr. Roberts enjoys his gloom.

ACHING FEET

RHEUMATIC-LIKE FOOT AND LEG PAINS CRAMPED TOES?



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Threat Seen in "Anti-Sedition" Bill

Navy-Sponsored Censorship Measure to Protect Armed Forces From Radical Propaganda, Arouses Opposition of Nation's Editorial Writers

Nobody paid much attention to a bill listed as S-2253 when it slipped through the Senate without debate and without a record vote. It was not until after the House Military Affairs Committee had reported it out favorably that the press became aroused to a threat to its freedom.

The request for the legislation, variously labeled a "disaffection" bill, an "anti-sedition" bill, and a "censorship" bill, came from the Navy Department, disturbed by the circulation of revolutionary pamphlets in the fleet stationed on the Pacific Coast.

Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, as a Democratic member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, passed along the measure, providing for a $1,000 fine or two years' imprisonment for any person who by speech or writing "advises, counsels, urges or solicits any member of the military or naval forces of the United States to disobey the laws or regulations governing such military or naval forces," and further authorizing seizure of such incendiary matter with warrants issued under the old War-time Espionage Act.

Col. Henry L. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, gave his stamp of approval.

"Existing Law Inadequate"

"Existing law is inadequate to curb this propaganda," he said. "The pamphlets and leaflets are carefully worded to avoid the insurrection and sedition provisions of the Criminal Code, and the publishers likewise escape by avoiding the use of the mails. . . . The bill will protect the armed forces of the United States from contaminating influences of propaganda which has for its ultimate object the overthrow of the Government by force."

When Representative John W. McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, sponsored the legislation in the House, only Representative Maury Maverick, Democrat, of Texas, spoke out against it, as "one of the most outrageous invasions of human rights ever attempted."

A report of the House Military Affairs Committee minority, signed by Representatives McCormack and Paul J. Kvale, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, characterized the bill as a "twelve-inch gun to kill a gnat," and added: "Experience has shown that in their application and enforcement such bills are used against labor in its activities."

"Insidious assaults on the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press have been suspected from time to time in the last two years, but the first bill seriously to threaten Federal interference with the publication of newspapers, magazines, and books has just been favorably reported to the House," reported Walter Karig in the Newark (N. J.) *Evening News* (Ind.).

Acme

Representative Maury Maverick

"Camouflaged as a patriotic measure to prevent distribution of radical propaganda in the Army and Navy, the bill gives the military and naval establishments broad powers to censor and punish the press. It is a delegation of authority over civilians unprecedented in peace-time."

Morris D. Ervin, in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), classified it as an example of the "nut legislation" which creeps into the tail-end of a prolonged session of Congress.

Editorial Barrage

Once awakened to the threat, columnists and editorial writers who are often antithetical in their views on other points loosed a united barrage of the most withering adjectives at their command.

"Idiotic" and "palpably dishonest," said Henry L. Mencken in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), adding: "It is of no value to me, or to anyone else, to be able to say only what cops and district attorneys approve, or what is generally believed. . . . What is really valuable is the right to say what the generality of standardized and unreflective men do *not* believe, and if you take it away from Communists you take it away from everyone. . . . Doctor Tydings abandons fair play to aid and abet a passel of silly red-baiters."

"A bill that for sheer vindictiveness, maliciousness and downright arrogance is probably without parallel," said the Wichita (Kan.) *Beacon* (Ind.). The Birmingham *News* (Ind.-Dem.) found it "ridiculous" and the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) said it is "dangerous" and "superfluous" and belongs with the "must-not" legislation.

The Detroit *News* (Ind.) seemed to speak for its colleagues when it concludes: "The bill is thoroughly evil and should be killed in its entirety."

Press Pioneer

Walter Williams Dies; Founded First School of Journalism

When Walter Williams was born in Boonville, Missouri, in 1864, no such thing as a course in journalism existed in the United States. It was not until five years later that the first attempt at such instruction, made by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), met with failure.

When Doctor Williams died at Columbia, Missouri, early last week, there were about 150 schools of journalism scattered throughout the country.

"Walter Williams was a man with a new and strange idea, who lived to see that idea turn into a personal and professional triumph," says the tribute of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "He leaves as his monument the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. He bequeaths to American newspaper men the idea that journalism can be taught as a profession, that journalism can be elevated and enriched by formal university teaching."

"When it was proposed that Walter Williams be made head of the newly-organized Department of Journalism at the University of Missouri, the academically-minded were aghast," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* records. "Why! Williams had not even a bachelor's degree, they protested. They were right, he hadn't. More than that, he had never attended college. His formal instruction ended with graduation from a small-town high school; but his education had not stopped there. Continued in printing-office, and at an editor's desk, it made Williams a man of well-rounded culture."

In 1908, after eighteen years as Editor of the Columbia *Herald*, he was authorized by the University of Missouri to set up the first school of journalism.

In 1930, he was drafted as President of the University and served until last spring, when he relinquished the office to Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, and the Deanship of the School of Journalism, which he had retained, to Frank Lee Martin.

His Creed

His widely-quoted creed concludes:

"I believe the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honors man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers, but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamor of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance, and as far as law and honest wage and the recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international goodwill, and cementing world comradeship; is a journalism of humanity, of and for to-day's world."

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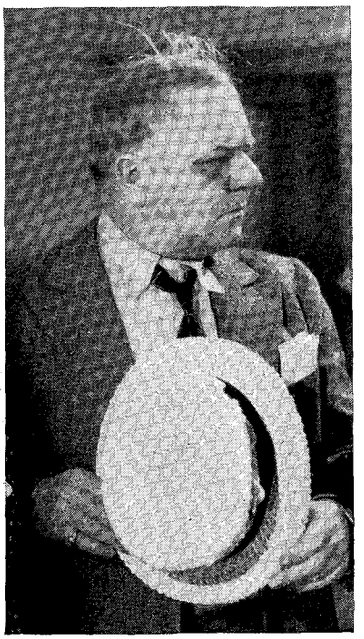
On the Current Screen

At fifty-six W. C. Fields has reached the golden strands of Hollywood as a star in his own earned right. His pictures already follow a pattern; the dialog written for him is rarely above average; plot is never taxing to the mind; and he is doomed to be the misunderstood but lovable father. But schooled in the art of pantomime, yet possessing complete mastery over his voice, endowed by nature with a countenance able to portray the slightest trace of injured dignity or treasured momentary victory, his mere presence on the screen tickles the humor of his own particular audience.



W. C. Fields in the film "Man on the Flying Trapeze"

In **"Man on the Flying Trapeze" (AAA),** Fields has nothing to do with a circus. He is the imposed-upon widower (*Ambrose Wolfinger*) who has married a second time and has added to his burdens a cantankerous mother-in-law and her lazy son. His daughter (Mary Brian) rescues him from jail where he is placed for illegally manufacturing apple-jack, tho the two crooks who entered his cellar are freed. While in jail his brother-in-law steals his front-row ticket to the wrestling matches.

Giving as an excuse the death of his mother-in-law, *Wolfinger* attempts unsuccessfully to get to the matches and is knocked unconscious by one of the main contenders when he is thrown out of the ring, and hits *Wolfinger* coming in. Exasperated when he explains the whole affair to his wife, he leaves her, and lives with his daughter, who manipulates him back to his old firm in a better position.

Somewhat tedious in spots and completely unpretentious, the picture is a straight rôle for the character Fields has made his own—a man of family, oppressed by the world and domesticity, who courageously maintains a semblance of dignity.

* * *

"Curly Top" (AAA)—Of the long line of child-stars who have cavorted upon the screen before a more or less suffering audience, Shirley Temple is the most versatile. In this latest film, songs and the orphan-plot are called to the rescue to show her to be an extremely adroit performer.

The story follows the well-trodden path of an irresistible but misunderstood youngster who lives in an institution with an older sister. A lonely, wealthy young lawyer, a trustee, captivated by the youngster, arranges to adopt the two through an invented friend, falls in love with the sister, and the child helps the romance along.

Love interludes furnished by John Boles and Rochelle Hudson merely serve as sequences to the scenes concocted for Shirley Temple. And whether dancing, singing, appearing in character-skits or in straight rôles, she is an interesting youngster. At the age of six she has become a Hollywood personality.

* * *

"The Irish in Us" (AA) — Pat O'Brien, James Cagney, and Frank McHugh are capable actors in good or fair material, but when these three are put in a "Mother Machree" bit of saccharinity, relieved only partly by the antics of O'Brien and Cagney, talent goes to waste. The three squabbling sons of the *O'Hara* family, the policeman, *Pat* (O'Brien), the fireman, *Mike* (McHugh), and the youngest, *Dan* (Cagney) are kept together by the mother (Mary Gordon). Following a fight with his oldest brother, *Pat*, *Dan* leaves the house, gets a fight for his protégé, a punch-drunk fighter, but is forced to take his place when he gets drunk. Watching *Dan* taking a beating from the middleweight champion, *Pat* forgives *Dan* for stealing his girl, comes to his rescue and *Dan* scores a knock-out.

With Mary Gordon doing the "mother" rôle to the hilt and Olivia de Haviland playing the girl pleasantly, the acting honors are carried off by Frank McHugh, and Allen Jenkins as the scrapper *Carbarn*, who swings every time he hears a bell.

* * *

"Dante's Inferno" (A)—As rendered by Hollywood, "Dante's Inferno" uses neither verse, prose, nor pictures to any advantage. Utilizing an amusement park, a pseudo-kidnap scare, a "barker" who develops into a high-pressure impresario, and transforms a plaster-of-paris purgatory into a park concessionaire's Coney Island dream of the Inferno, the film puts to fruitless and inane use the acting ability of Spencer Tracy, Alan Dinehart and that still excellent actor of silent picture days, Henry B. Walthall.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer, She.	Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero No. 1, Glass Key, Love Me Forever, Escapade, Front Page Woman, Man on the Flying Trapeze, Curly Top.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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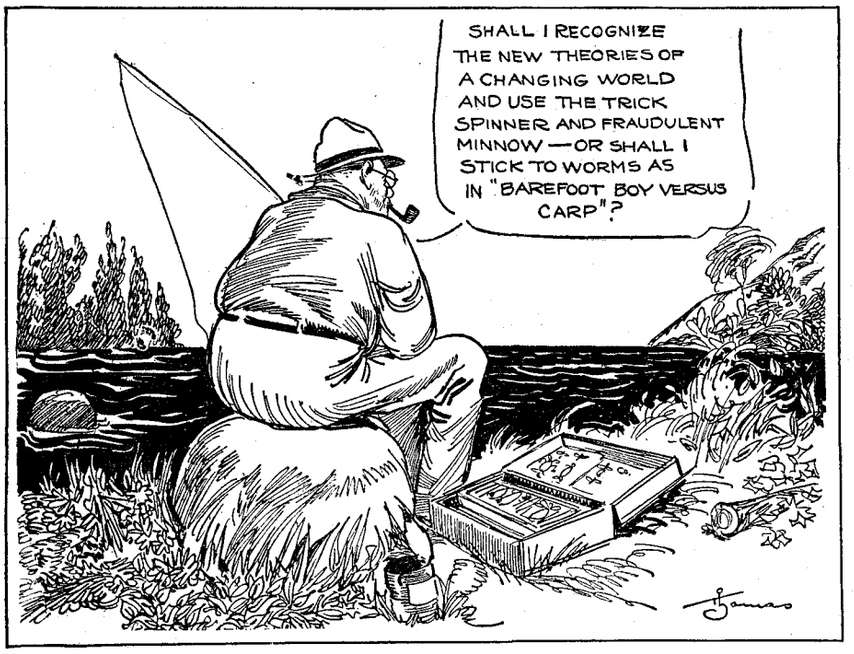
Current Events


SHALL I RECOGNIZE THE NEW THEORIES OF A CHANGING WORLD AND USE THE TRICK SPINNER AND FRAUDULENT MINNOW — OR SHALL I STICK TO WORMS AS IN "BAREFOOT BOY VERSUS CARP"?

A Justice of the Supreme Court Goes Fishing

—Thomas in the Detroit News

July 29.—Two bandits rob Fifth Avenue, New York, jewelry store of from $75,000 to $100,000 gems in broad daylight as crowds pass by on street.

President Roosevelt designs half-cent with hole and square one-mill piece for use in payment of sales taxes.

Ben B. Laska, Denver attorney, sentenced in Oklahoma to ten years' imprisonment for conspiracy in kidnaping of C. F. Urschel, oil-man.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, offers to help Senator Borah to oppose New Deal candidate-rival in Idaho.

State of Illinois is asked by Government to withdraw its sales tax "token" because it resembles the ten-cent piece.

Flood-waters subside in Hocking Valley, Ohio, after causing $1,000,000 damage and the loss of one life.

For the first time in forty years the Borough of Stonington, Connecticut, goes Republican, ousting Democrats.

July 30.—Army Air-Corps scans map for sites of six new bases throughout the country provided by newly passed bill.

Frederick H. Gillett, former Speaker of the House, dies in Springfield, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-three.

Henry Ford receives messages of congratulations on his seventy-second birthday at Michigan mountain-retreat.

New Jersey State Planning Board decrees industrial gains make old title of "Garden State" a misnomer.

North Carolina mob lynches negro ax-slayer of farmer after wresting him from law-forces.

New Mayor of Atlantic City opens drive against bootleggers following complaints received from barkeepers.

Department of Labor reports a slight drop in retail food-prices but a continued rise in the cost of meat for the two weeks' period which ended on July 16.

July 31.—Heirs of William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, win $1,677,000 cut in government inheritance tax on estate.

North Dakota, which last year killed off drought-starved cattle, needs stock this year to eat the grain supplies.

Mob of 1,500 storms Miami City Hall, wins release of welfare-funds.

Illinois begins the enforcement of a six-day week, with twenty-hours' rest decreed for all classes of workers.

President signs Army Promotion Bill, as Congress restores full pensions to veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Plot to blackmail the former Doris Duke, tobacco heiress, is revealed in New York at sentencing of extortionists.

A two-month deadlock between unionists and officials of the Industrial Rayon Corporation is broken in Cleveland.

Rural Electrification Administrator reveals plan to provide power within eighteen months to 351,000 prospective consumers throughout country.

Gustav Lindenthal, dean of American bridge-builders, dies in Metuchen, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-five.

Heat-wave in Midwest takes a toll of 100 lives, and severely damages crops.

Nearly 1,000,000 more acres are bought by Government throughout country for the national forest domain.

August 1.—Partial inquiry disproves evidence of criminality in Shipping Board deals as charged by Ewing Y. Mitchell, after he was ousted as Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Post in Seattle on first leg of San Francisco-Moscow flight.

A thirty-day open season on ducks under rigid regulation is announced by the Federal Government.

Dr. James H. Oughton, head of an Illinois hospital, is killed in hold-up of his institution by four bandits.

The University of Michigan invites four students, members of the National Students' League, not to return in fall.

The Rev. H. McAllister Griffiths, of Philadelphia, is ousted as Managing Editor of *Christianity Today* in dispute over Presbyterian Missions Board.

Thirty-four representatives of nation's cultural life are named by President Roosevelt to aid the $50,000,000 National Youth Administration.

August 2.—President Roosevelt predicts the absorption of 90 to 95 per cent. of idle employables by November 1.

Federal Civil Service Commission reveals government employees total 717,712, the highest since the World War.

Baron Moritz Stach von Goltzheim, members of an old family in Imperial Germany, on relief three months under name of Moritz Stach, dies at eighty in Hoboken, New Jersey.

Hudson River Midtown Tunnel is "holed through" four months ahead of schedule in ceremony held under water.

New Federal prison to be built on McNeil Island, in Puget Sound.

August 3.—A "dismissal wage" of a year's full pay will be given to railway clerks who lose jobs in merger of four Union Pacific subsidiaries.

Prof. Albert Einstein is stranded on sandbars near his summer home at Old Lyme, Connecticut.

Masked mob lynches slayer of police chief near Yreka, California.

A general strike against the cost of living is declared by Detroit suburban housewives after battle against meat-prices.

Three editors and three reporters of Houston, Texas, are fined for contempt of court in publishing the testimony of a criminal case.

Special issue of imperforate ungummed "Farley" stamps brings total of $1,663,717 to Government.

August 4.—Five Dartmouth students clean Keansburg, New Jersey, jail to pay for wearing shorts on boardwalk.

A profit of $4,716,409 for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 is announced by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Two die, two hurt when two planes collide in ascending at Stinson Airport, in suburban Chicago.

Reproduction of old John Jacob Astor trading-post is dedicated at Fond du Lac, Minnesota.

Forty-eight Republican and Democratic candidates are in the race for the Mayoralty of Philadelphia.

Criminal charges are filed against eight persons of Arizona community for allegedly living in polygamy.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Debate Over Ethiopia

Sir:—Reading daily about the progress the Italian Army is making in its preparations for war against Ethiopia, it appears to me as tho the entire world had developed a cowardice complex.

The world is cowed into submission by Mussolini's determination to take possession of a peaceful country under the guise of civilization to be forced on a people who for centuries have stood head and shoulders above other tribes or types in Africa. Their idea of civilization happens to differ from that of European nations, but are they not entitled to it?

Has international justice been wiped from the earth? CHARLES J. JACKSON.

New Orleans.

Sir:—Would Mussolini go to war with Ethiopia if Ethiopia was a big strong country? Makes one think of a big bully itching for a fight. Where is the power of religion that it doesn't stop this? Where are the millions of so-called pacifists and are they doing anything about it? What can they do? Well, there is one thing they can do—each and every one send a letter—a postal—a cablegram—anything of that type to Mussolini and each one tell him he is wrong and why, if they want to.

Can you imagine the possible influence 10,000,000 postal cards would have on Mussolini? And why stop at ten? Make it twenty—thirty or more, for who in this country hasn't sympathy for a weak neighbor against a powerful one? FAIR PLAY.

Brooklyn, New York.

Sir:—I wonder if the editors in this country realize that England, the country that has opposed Italy the most in this controversy, either rules, dominates or has a protectorate over half our wide world, and that every thing she controls was either taken by force or by a protectorate the same as Italy is attempting to do now with Ethiopia.

Also, have the editors forgotten the promises made to Italy by the Allies before she entered the World War on their side? Do they know that Italy was promised more concessions in land than any of the other Allies, and that she received the least?

Italy has 50,000,000 people crowded in a small mountainous country and if any country needs expansion Italy does.

If she tried to expand in Europe her attempt would no doubt start another World War, so I believe that Mussolini should be congratulated rather than knocked for his decision to try and free 2,000,000 slaves and civilize 10,000,000 barbarians.

Utica, New York. R. F. DE PERNO.

[THE DIGEST did not side with Ethiopia. It reflected and will continue to reflect world opinion of the controversy. This page is open to the views of both sides.—*Editor.*]

He Likes Long

Sir:—In the July 27 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST Mr. Arvidson in his list of the ten most outstanding Senators of the United States forgot to remember, or remembered to forget, the senior Senator from Louisiana, Huey P. Long.

If there must be ten, no more no less, then any one of Mr. Arvidson's list could, in my opinion, be dropped in favor of the Senator from Louisiana. S. KRONENGOLD.

New Orleans.

"Ich Dien"

Sir:—May I herewith refer to your recent article on the Prince of Wales and his motto: "Ich Dien"?

You say that since 1346 these two German words have been the motto of the British heir to the throne. Permit me to submit herewith another explanation of this motto. On the occasion of my last visit to Wales I was told by native Welshmen (professors of history, clergy, etc.) that "Ich Dien" is *not* German, but a corruption of two Welsh words: "Eich Dyn," i.e. "Your (little) Man." These words are said to have been spoken by Edward I (Plantagenet), who created his son Prince of Wales, after the death of Llewellyn, the last native prince of Wales in 1301.

Welsh people will tell you how he proudly showed his first-born son in Carnarvon Castle to the population. HARRY C. BEUMER.

Enka, North Carolina.

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There Are Other Things That Are Getting Too Big

—*Carlisle in the New York* Herald Tribune

The President and Mr. Astor

Sir:—To those of us living west of the Rockies all this palaver about the President's fishing trips with Vincent Astor sounds, in a real sense, un-American. Who is Vincent Astor? Just an American, like the rest of us, isn't he? Out here where we look every man level in the eye we would accept this superyachtsman on terms of perfect equality, and it's dollars to doughnuts that he would reciprocate. To quote a keen old frontiersman: "An American is a man who thinks he's just as good as another and a d—n sight better."

ADELE PARKER.
House of Representatives,
State of Washington.

Seattle.

Ghoughphtheightteeaux

Sir: — Ghoughphtheightteeaux. No, that is not Greek or Hindustani. It is just how our good old word "potatoes" looks after the inconsistencies of English have been demonstrated upon it. I explain it this way:

In the word "hiccough," "gh" is substituted for "p." In "dough" there is "ough" for the "o" sound. In "phthisic," "phth" for "t." In "neigh," "eigh" for "a." In "gazette," "tte" for "t" and in "beaux," "eaux" for "oes."

Substituting these combinations for the simple sounds in potatoes it would go like this—ghoughphtheightteeaux. If a law was passed forcing all words to be printed as spelled, our country would save $133,000,000 annually in printing bills.

Let's go to it! MAURICE ARTH.

Redlands, California.

A Reply to Gifford Pinchot

Sir:—For some reason or other Gifford Pinchot desires free advertising and you are graciously sustaining his acrimony.

[Mr. Pinchot in his letter, "A Forest Appeal," in THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 20, argued against transferring the forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. —*Editor.*]

Ickes and Wallace may be friends of his and Secretary Garfield was probably honest, as he says; also, permit me to say, Secretary Ballinger was a friend of mine, and I desire to resent the slur cast upon his memory by this irresponsible radical who, no doubt, is unable to realize his ill-chosen words, and apologize.

His pile-driving and sledge-hammer expressions will attract attention, as he contemplated they should, but his message would have reached deeper into the hearts of honest Americans if he had couched his words diplomatically.

When Mr. Ballinger was Mayor of Seattle my office was opposite his in the City Hall, and I consider it a privilege to be able to say that, in all my dealings with him, I never have seen a more conscientious, honest man—always trying to do right. Friends of his, who were willing to remain in the background during his lifetime, now consider it a duty to protect his memory.

Hardy people living in Alaska understood the necessity of properly developing her resources better than ambitious Pennsylvania politicians thousands of miles away. They had homes and families there, and practical knowledge of the physical conditions. Exaggerated statements and propaganda in the States obscured Alaska's real value.

The Alaska Engineering Commission built a railroad.

Two of its three members had never been in Alaska before. They selected a port terminal with an attractive town site but poor harbor—Army engineers with expert knowledge of harbor conditions there were not even consulted.

When half completed the road had cost twice the original estimate for the whole job. Ignorance of conditions by outsiders sent in to do the work was the reason.

Four million dollars a year was being spent for maintenance, operation, and interest on the Government money. The expected rush of settlers did not occur, nor did new mines open and flourish.

Coal, wood-pulp, minerals are there in abundance; high-grade oil in small quantity, but found in poor formation; fish, furs, agriculture, reindeer, water-power and scenery; a healthful climate for the rugged.

Liberal concessions were necessary to encourage capital, but the cry went up from rank outsiders, as Pinchot says, "that Ballinger tried to give away the people's water-power and coal-lands in Alaska"—tried to give Alaska away.

Mr. Taft, working in harmony with Secretary Ballinger, had studied the conditions there, and he was honestly trying to help the general progress of Alaska.

The writer has had considerable experience in Alaska, and knows whereof he speaks.

Alaskans understand the proper disposal of their resources better than eastern politicians. WALTER S. WHEELER.

Dover, New Hampshire.

[Gifford Pinchot, head of the Bureau of Forestry, in 1909, charged Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, with having unduly favored the patenting of fraudulent coal-claims in Alaska. When Ballinger was upheld by President Taft, Pinchot wrote a letter to be read in Congress reaffirming the charges against Ballinger. He was dismissed for insubordination. The entire matter was made a subject of a joint inquiry of Congress which exonerated Ballinger, tho public opinion was largely on the side of Pinchot, and did much to defeat Taft.—*Editor.*]

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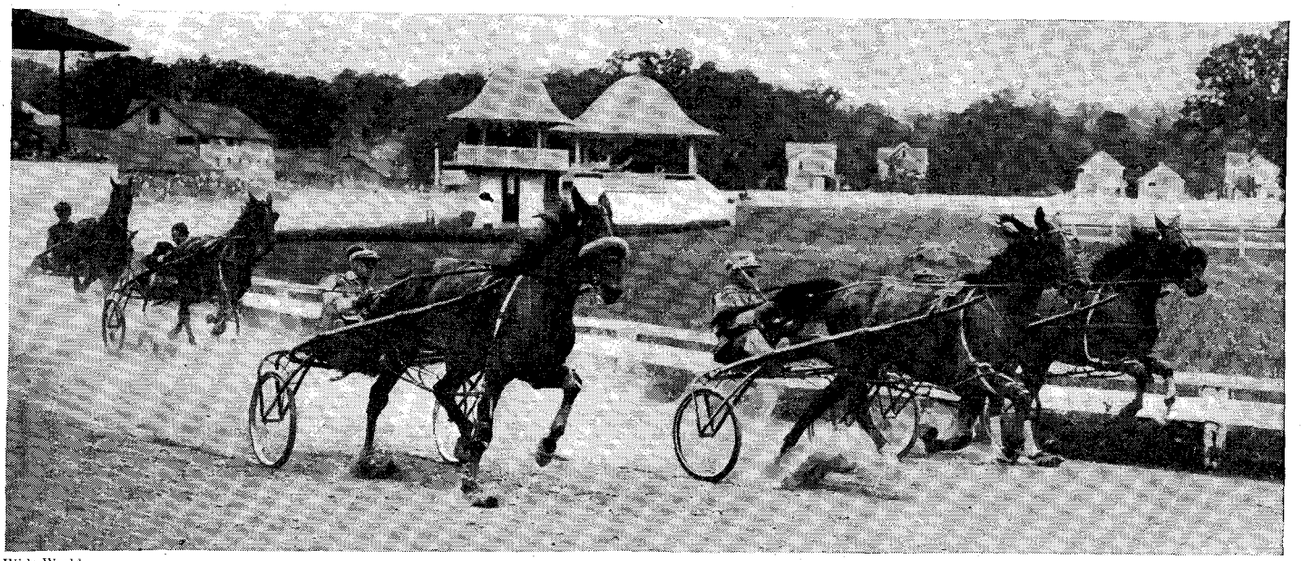
Spotlight on the Sulkies

Running of Tenth Hambletonian at Goshen, New York, Next Wednesday Will Attract Cream of Three-Year-Old Trotters—and a Lot of Real Sportsmen



Wide World

Opening day at Goshen where trotting-fans are gathered for meeting, the high light of which is the running of the tenth Hambletonian

Paul Bowser, whose Grand Circuit meet for trotters at Rockingham Park in New Hampshire began and ended this week, thinks that harness horse-racing is "the tops" in sport.

Threatened with a deficit before his meet began, Mr. Bowser smiled, hitched up his trousers, and laughed at the prospects of a loss.

"Sure, it will result in a red balance, but not enough of a one to think twice about if everybody has the good time I believe they will," said Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser's philosophy should strike boxing-promoters and major-league baseball-magnates as an odd one, but to trotter-addicts it is an accurate indication of the spirit that governs the sport of harness-racing in this country.

Purses Have Shrunk

Trotting-purses have shrunk pitifully in the last several years, and the races themselves are completely overshadowed in the head-lines by flat- and steeplechase-racing. But, once a year at least, trotting comes into its own with the running of the Hambletonian for three-year-olds, the Kentucky Derby of trotting. The tenth Hambletonian will be run at Goshen, New York, next Wednesday, August 14.

This year they are calling it the $40,000 Hambletonian, but the value to the winner has dropped each year since the first running in 1926 when Guy McKinney won $73,451 for his owner.

Last year Lord Jim, driven by H. M. ("Doc") Parshall, won $25,845, which hardly compares favorably with the purses that go to the winners of the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, the Kentucky Derby, the Belmont Futurity, and other classics of horse-racing.

It costs an owner $960 to start a colt or a filly in the Hambletonian which is won by the horse that first takes two heats. If the first three heats are won by different colts, non-winners are ruled out, and the three race again with all the money—except for minor deductions—riding on the outcome.

For one reason or another fillies win more Hambletonians than Kentucky Derbies. Only one filly, Regret, has won the Derby. Three—The Marchioness, Mary Reynolds, and Hanover's Bertha—have taken the trotting-classic for three-year-olds. Some of the greatest trotters have been mares.

Greatest Sire

The stake takes its name from the celebrated horse, Hambletonian 10, which was foaled eighty-six years ago. Said to be the lineal sire of 90 per cent. of the standard-breds in training at the beginning of the season, Hambletonian's fame has been perpetuated not only in the record-books, but by a granite monument in Chester, New York, near Goshen.

Goshen itself, during the week the Hambletonian is run, resembles Saratoga Springs on a small scale. The Occidental Hotel—presided over by Jerry Enright, who neither smokes, chews nor drinks—is a diminutive Grand Union at Saratoga. There is a large, old-fashioned bar, and the lobbies are dotted with prints of great trotters. What Meadow Brook is to polo, Forest Hills to tennis, Larchmont and Newport to yachting, Aintree to steeplechasing, Brooklyn to baseball, St. Andrew's to golf, Saratoga and Louisville to racing, Goshen is to trotting.

Saga of Goldsmith Maid

One doesn't have to visit Goshen to get the story of the most amazing trotting-horse that ever lived—Goldsmith Maid—but it is unlikely anyone could invent a more thrilling trotting-saga.

Goldsmith Maid worked on a farm until she was six, raced but once until she was eight, smashed all kinds of records, made her fastest time at nineteen, and remained a champion at twenty.

Frank G. Menke prints her history in his record-book of sports.

Her Monument

Over her grave in Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, New Jersey, is a monument bearing this inscription:

"Here lies Goldsmith Maid, Queen of Trotters for seven years. Born in Sussex County, 1857, died here September 23, 1885. Best record, 2:14, made at Boston in 1874. Earned $364,200, the world's record. Driven by Bud Doble. Owned by Henry N. Smith."

Unruly and savage as a filly, the Maid first was ridden by a young negro boy—to a runaway marriage in Trenton. The boy told his employer of her speed, but she was sold twice before she was run in an official trotting-race. She won her first race at Goshen at eight, was sold again in 1869 at twelve for $15,000 by Alden Goldsmith, who figured he had made a keen deal.

Her new owners, Bud Doble and Barney Jackman, made over $100,000 with her, and sold her to Harry Smith of Trenton for $32,000. She was fourteen then. Smith had intended to retire her, but she still had enough speed for further campaigning. Racing for Smith until she was twenty, the Maid won more than $80,000 for her last owner. She caught cold, and died of pneumonia at twenty-eight.

Goldsmith Maid trotted 426 heats, won more than 350, and was undefeated through

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the years of 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. Her speed increased as she grew older. She did the mile in 2:36 at eight years, 2:17 at fourteen, and 2:14 at nineteen. She ran and won her last race at twenty. Incidentally, her grandsire was Hambletonian.

New Record Expected

The bicycle-sulky (the two-wheel vehicle drawn by trotters) was introduced in 1892, and old-time records fell rapidly from that time on. Trotting-experts expect to see a new record set this year for the Hambletonian. One of the reasons is Greyhound, probable favorite at 1-2 odds.

Unbeaten in four starts, the Guy Abbe colt has been raced by the noted Sep Palin for E. J. Baker of St. Charles, Illinois. The flashy gray trotter has dropped only one heat all season. In his races, Palin has laid him off the pace, brought him on at half of the three-quarters to circle the field, similar, in a different sphere, to the Fitzsimmons plan of running Belair Stud's champion Omaha.

In an exceptionally good crop of three-year-olds, Greyhound stands out chiefly because of his recent performances at Toronto. He won the Toronto Globe Stakes handily, and convinced more than one observer that he is the fastest trotter of his age that has been seen in many years.

Lawrence Hanover (2) is picked as the contender, having tied the world's record for two-year-olds held by his full sister, Hanover's Bertha, 1930 winner of the Hambletonian.

However, like most of his family, he may prove uncertain in a large field. He will be driven by Hugh Parshall, a combination that was second to Greyhound at Lexington last spring. Lawrence beat the gray colt in a first heat at Toronto.

Figures on the Hambletonian

Year	Site	Winner	Value	Best Heat
1926	Syracuse, N. Y.	Guy McKinney	$73,451	2:04¾
1927	Lexington, Ky.	Iosola's Worthy	54,694	2:03¾
1928	Syracuse, N. Y.	Spencer	66,226	2:02½
1929	Lexington, Ky.	Walter Dear	60,309	2:02¾
1930	Goshen, N. Y.	Hanover's Bertha	56,859	2:03
1931	Goshen, N. Y.	Calumet Butler	50,921	2:03¼
1932	Goshen, N. Y.	The Marchioness	49,489	2:01¼
1933	Goshen, N. Y.	Mary Reynolds	40,459	2:03¾
1934	Goshen, N. Y.	Lord Jim	25,845	2:02¾

No reinsman ever has won the Hambletonian twice, but Fred Egan has been close to winning three times. He was beaten in 1931 with Keno by Calumet Butler in one of the tightest finishes on record. He was behind Brown Berry in 1933 when the "$20,000 stumble" cost Brown Berry the race won by Mary Reynolds. He lost with Princess Peg last year when a clever combination beat him in the race-off.

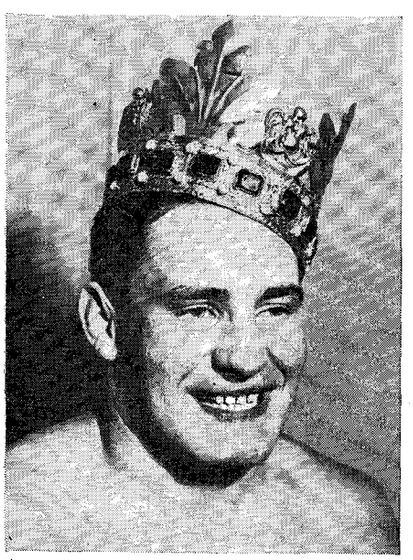
This year Egan will have the crack three-year-old, Tilly Tonka, which made Greyhound trot at Toronto as he had never trotted before. The filly, bred and owned by Charles W. Phellis, is good-gaited and handsome, and has been brought along carefully for the biggest race of her career.

If track and trotters are right this year, experts look for the fastest mile ever run on the Good Time track at Goshen. The Hambletonian record is 2:01¼, made by Hollyrood Dennis in the second heat of the race won by The Marchioness in 1932.

Mr. O'Mahoney Undisputed Wrestling Champion

Boston newspaper men had a difficult time covering the Danno O'Mahoney-Ed Don George championship wrestling-bout last week. Twice O'Mahoney was thrown into their midst, but each time he returned to the ring. Once George occupied the press-section, but he did not return after a count of twenty.

As a result, the twenty-two-year-old Irishman, who used to be an Irish Free State soldier before he came to this country several months ago, became the first undisputed heavyweight wrestling-champion since Ed ("Strangler") Lewis.



Acme

Danno O'Mahoney . . . his victory ended in a riot

Right after O'Mahoney got the decision, however, James J. Braddock, referee and heavyweight boxing-champion, was constrained to drop one of George's seconds with a right hook to the jaw. The adviser in question rushed into the ring to dispute Braddock's opinion that O'Mahoney had won. He was accompanied by several other handlers, a number of irate fans, and a large detail of police. A battle raged for five minutes before order was restored, and Mr. O'Mahoney escorted to his dressing-room.

The two men—both of whom had claimed the title before last week—grappled for an hour and thirty minutes before the Irishman got the opening he was waiting for. Before he got it, George had tossed him into the press-section twice, but O'Mahoney scrambled back well within ten seconds.

After counting twenty with no signs of George returning to the ring, Braddock started to raise his hand, and announce his decision. This started the riot, and George's seconds insisted that Braddock had previously given Danno a long count. Timekeeper Charlie Heath agreed with Braddock.

The largest crowd ever to witness a wrestling-match, 45,000 persons, paid an estimated $70,000 to see the bout.

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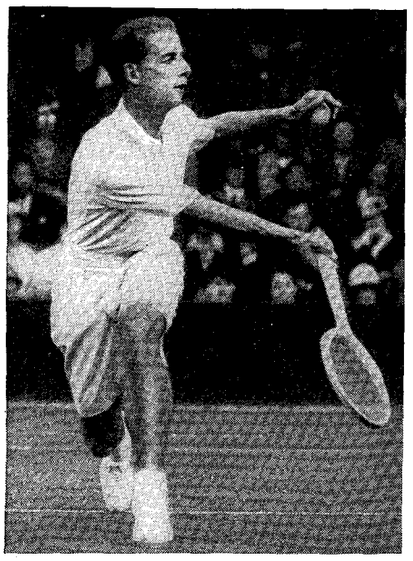
Tears at Wimbledon

Americans Shed Them After England Scores Clean Sweep in Davis Cup Challenge-Round—Second-Guessers Start Guessing



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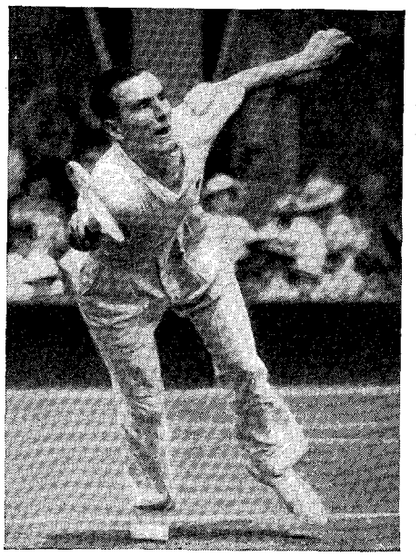

European

"Bunny" Austin (left) *and Fred Perry . . . there wasn't much the Americans could do about them*

Not since 1911 had the United States lost all five matches in a Davis Cup challenge-round. Not since 1925 had a challenging nation dropped every match. Australia beat the United States, 5—0, in 1911. The United States beat France, 5—0, in 1925. Last week, Great Britain defeated the United States, 5—0, in the 1935 challenge-round at Wimbledon.

Little groups of serious second-guessers at Forest Hills, tennis-capital of America, were quick to blame or exonerate non-playing Capt. Joseph W. Wear, whose selection of Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, for singles-play over Sidney B. Wood brought forth sharp criticism from some, approval from others.

Two weeks ago, tennis-prophets saw only an outside chance for an American victory. It hinged on young Donald Budge's ability to repeat his Wimbledon triumph over "Bunny" Austin, and Wilmer Allison's ability to beat the same player. The doubles, everyone figured, were a cinch for the challengers.

Patriot on the Air

Hardly able to control his understandable partizanship, John R. Tunis, American tennis-writer who broadcast the matches from England, whispered hoarsely into the microphone on Saturday, July 27: "Three more points for victory, ladies and gentlemen, three more points. Two more points, ladies and gentlemen. Oh, oh, I don't need to tell you what happened. Austin took that point."

Tunis was describing the fifth-set battle between Austin and Allison. The two points the Texan needed to win the match he did not get. Austin won, 6—2, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5. Fred Perry beat Budge on the same day, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4. On Monday, the relatively green doubles-team of C. R. D. Tuckey and George Patrick Hughes upset the slipping U. S. team of Allison and John Van Ryn in five spotty sets, America's first doubles-defeat in five years. That match made the Cup safe for Britain. Next day, Perry beat Allison, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3; Austin beat Budge, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

Austin, always dependable in Davis Cup play, practically insured England's third straight Davis Cup victory when he beat Allison. Since 1931, the twenty-nine-year-old stylist who plays in shorts and a jockey's cap and spends all season pointing for Davis Cup matches, has bowled over Americans. He has beaten Frank Shields, Sidney Wood, Ellsworth Vines, and Allison in Davis Cup play.

While some Americans criticized Wear for playing the "overtennised" Allison, British papers denied that anyone could have changed the outcome.

No Difference

The Manchester Guardian—"It would not make a particle of difference if they used Sidney Wood instead of Allison in the singles or brought over another whole team. As long as England has Perry and Austin to play four out of five matches, America, nor any other country, has a chance of winning."

Other British tennis-writers expect to see America send over Budge and young Frank Parker for singles-play next year, a theory that long has been held by William T. Tilden who has urged development of younger players.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*—"Wear can't be blamed, even tho he kept Sidney Wood on the sidelines. Wood was no sure shot to beat either of the Britons. . . . If Perry and Austin remain in the lists next year, our chance will be little better than it was this year. . . . Perry may retire, or turn professional. That would be our chance."

Sport Shots

Sad story: Louis Lubschansky, junk-dealer of New London, Connecticut, last week picked up eighty tons of lead, thirty tons of bronze, and thirty tons of steel for which he paid $5,000. The sale took place in Bristol, Rhode Island, with W. W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York, signing the papers.

Mr. Lubschansky's new acquisition orginally sailed under the name of *Enterprise*, successful defender of the *America's* Cup in 1930. When she beat *Shamrock V* in that year she represented an estimated investment of from $400,000 to $500,000. Because she was outmoded, no one wanted her for Class J racing, so Mr. Lubschansky bid for what remained of the famous defender.

Mr. Lubschansky has owned more than a dozen such yachts, but never has sailed any of them. Occasionally—he asserts he once found $15,000 in a safe on one of his purchases—he has recovered more than he paid out for the yachts.

* * *

Advance notice: Young Mr. Tony Bliss, President of the American Chesapeake Club, last week drew up a tentative schedule of retriever-trials for this fall. It includes the American Chesapeake Club trials on Long Island, November 16, 17; the Labrador Retriever Club trials, November 18, 19, also on Long Island; the Brookhaven (Long Island) Game Association trials, November 30 and December 1; Long Island Retriever Club open all-age stake, December 21, 22; and American Chesapeake trials in Maryland, January 4.

The retriever-trials are getting their strongest support in the East, but it seems more than likely that the retriever-movement will extend to other parts of the country within the near future. Plans are being made to hold a series of trials near Chicago, but as yet they are indefinite.

* * *

Smiles, no victories: Sam Parks, Jr., young Pittsburgh pro golfer who upset the dope by taking the U. S. Open at Oakmont, hasn't finished in the money once since winning the title. But he keeps on smiling, declares he won't be a "bench-sitting champion."

"I haven't done so well since Oakmont," he said last week, "but I've got that title and I'll get back on my game. I'm not afraid of my style. Some folks don't like it, but I'm sold on it or I'd change it."

* * *

Some driver: Golfers who think Jimmy Thompson, Los Angeles star, is the longest driver in golf, might be interested to learn that Vernon Haydon, English amateur, smacked a ball 420 yards (the last 200 uphill) at the Royal Wimbledon Club on the fifteenth hole before a number of officials. He is said to average 360 yards per drive in summer, 300 in winter.

Haydon uses a 17¾-ounce driver with plenty of weight in the head.

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Bridge Partner's Lead Always Best Clue

Even If Steered Astray It Is Not Intentional, and Incidentally Furnishes an "Alibi"; False-Carding Often Profitable; Informatory Doubles Condemned as Sheer Bluff

BY WALTER MALOWAN

In bridge there often comes a point during the bidding or play of a hand, when it is necessary to decide whether to be guided by what has been done by the partner or the opponents. In most cases it is better to trust the partner. There are two reasons for recommending this course. Adversaries are always against the bidder, and intent upon deceiving him. On the other hand, even if a partner leads the bidder astray, at least he does it unintentionally, and offers the bidder an "alibi" if the final result is unsatisfactory.

Often a bidder leads the king from an ace-king-suit, and finds the queen and two small cards of the suit in the dummy. The partner plays the seven, and the opponent the eight, with a few lower cards still missing. With hesitation the bidder lays down the ace, which extracts the three from his partner, and the jack from the opponent.

If such should be the case do not give satisfaction to the enemy by further hesitating, thereby insulting the partner across the table. He has told you to continue the suit, and certainly will trump the queen.

When Deuce Is Led

A similar case arises when the partner leads the two of diamonds, for instance. The dummy reveals five diamonds headed by the king-jack. Play the ace, holding three more in that suit, and the declarer drops the queen. Once more give the partner a vote of confidence and play another diamond. He is the one who has a singleton, and not the declarer. In no case could he have more than three diamonds, and then he would not, or should not, lead the two-spot.

False-carding is often profitable for the defending pair, but it must be used judiciously. Recently I saw a rubber lost on the following senseless play: *West* led the fourth highest of his diamond-suit, topped by the king, defending against a four-spade contract. His partner held the queen and jack blank and, tho the dummy showed three small cards of that suit, played the queen.

When *West* had to lead again, he tried another suit, as he did not want to set up the jack apparently marked in the declarer's hand. Had *East* played the jack it would have forced out the ace and *West* could have played another diamond safely, as he would have known the whereabouts of the queen.

There is some reason for false-carding—and a very good one—when looking at the A, J, 9, 7, 5, 3 of diamonds in the dummy and holding 10, 6 over it. The declarer leads the king, and you nonchalantly drop the ten, after a small card is played from the dummy. This may induce the declarer to try to drop the queen instead of taking the finesse. Obviously the play of the ten can not do any harm to the partner.

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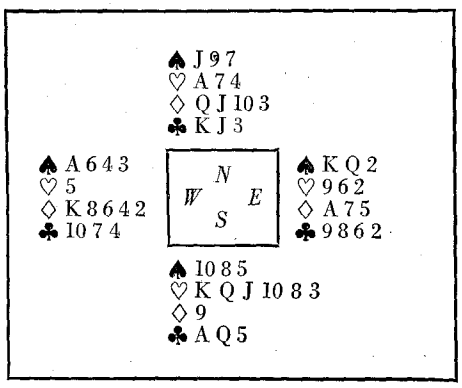
Bridge
—*Webster in the New York* Herald Tribune

To believe the correctness of the original lead is especially important against no-trump contracts. After a lead of the seven of diamonds the dummy exposes J, 5, 4, of that suit, and you hold Q, 9, 2. The declarer, having reached a three no-trump contract by rapid stages, is marked with the ace or king. However, the rule of eleven says that he has only this one card to beat the seven, and, therefore, the queen must not be played, as it would make the dummy's jack a second stopper in the suit.

Deeply Hurt

A few weeks ago my feelings, not to mention my score, were deeply injured by a "former friend" of mine. I ventured a two-bid on a rather encouraging collection of high cards; my associate responded with two no-trump and, when I rebid my suit he passed. Naturally my eyes opened wide in surprize and reproach, but this elicited only the cold reply: "Well, I have given you one chance, and could not bid any more on my trickless hand."

As a counterpart in the accompanying diagram is an instance of well-placed mistrust in opponents. I borrowed this hand



from Sidney S. Lenz's classic book on bridge, and it is one of the best hands I know.

The hand is played by *South* at a heart-contract, and *West* led the four of diamonds. *East* naturally won with the ace, and played another diamond on which *South* cleverly discarded a club. To trump the diamond would be tantamount to giving up, as three spade-tricks would have to be lost. On the other hand, an immediate spade-discard would give away the show, as *West* would then lead spades. Had *West* been a mediocre player, or had he not held the ace of spades, everything would have gone well for *South* and deservedly so.

If the club-suit actually was *South's* Heel of Achilles, so much the better, but nothing could be lost by first collecting the ace of spades. *East*, too, then saw the trap laid by *South*, and promptly dropped the king on the ace, sacrificing a trick for bigger and better things. Another spade lead set the declarer one trick. Had *West* played clubs instead of trying spades first, *South* would have made five odd.

I like an occasional psychic bid provided the bidder has a safe refuge, but I disapprove of informatory (take-out) doubles as a bluff. Once the partner's confidence that such a double means high-card tricks is shaken, then many glorious opportunities for collecting high penalties will be missed. Assuming *East* bids one club, *South* passes, *West* calls a no-trump followed by two passes, and *South* now doubles, *North* should leave the double in on the slightest excuse, especially if the other side is vulnerable.

Indicates Good Hand

He or she should reason that *South* must have a good, or, perhaps, an excellent hand, and had not overcalled immediately in the hope the opponents would go on bidding until finally doubled by *South*. The worst thing *North* could do would be to bid two no-trump, as this would mean playing for thirty points a trick instead of 200, and 300 points.

The modern trend of bidding is to avoid giving yourself and your partner problems in the second, and subsequent rounds of bidding.

To the category of hopeless players belong those who think they must open the bidding, or make an informatory double on a hand like this: spades, Q, J, 10, 8, 7, 4; hearts, K, J, 9, 7, 3; diamonds, none; clubs, 7, 3. Once start with such a hand there is no stopping, and the player probably will be forced to show both suits, and most likely his partner will prefer hearts.

Even when playing with a chronic psychic bidder, bid each hand with explicit confidence in the soundness of the partner's calls. Let him work out his own salvation. Consistently underbidding because of the ghost of a psychic will cause too many games and slams to be missed.

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Wall Street Awaits the Public's Return

The Margin-Trader Is Still Absent, but Is Expected Back; Van Sweringen Plans Do Not Suit Bondholders; New Hopes for Railroad Earnings

When the volume of Stock Exchange dealings first approximated 2,000,000 shares one day last week in connection with the market's movement into new high price-ground, Wall Street brokers had pleasant visions of an early season of speculative activity by the long inert public. The hopefulness was variously evident in commission-house market letters, and in the verbosities of office-managers and customers' men. It was not indicated, however, that such activity is yet under way.

So far, the sustained rise in stocks has been singularly unmarked by public speculation. It has been going on since mid-March; prices are up 30 per cent. as an average; some issues have doubled, and more than doubled, in market value. Yet the public — meaning, in Wall Street parlance, the margin traders — have remained shy.

The Street has not materially increased its borrowings; call money continues a drug at ¼ of 1 per cent. per annum; many representative firms declare they are carrying fewer stocks for clients than for a month or two. They attribute the market's growth chiefly to floor-trading activities, to investment-trust switching operations, and to broadening investment buying. The latter means outright buying, which is not accounted speculative. That may be its true character, but it produces fewer commissions.

Doubtless, however, the margin-trader will presently reappear, and perhaps soon if strength continues with accompaniment of agreeable trade returns. It would seem that both the market itself and the spirit of Wall Street are becoming increasingly attractive to him—and her. Stocks and their doings are getting more and more headlines daily; tips are flowing freely and in quantity through the gossip-channels again; the advisory services are producing a new "best bet" every other day; the stock-tickers are strongly suggesting what, in pre-SEC days were called pool-activities. It is all quite reminiscent. Perhaps it is also slightly admonitory.

From 49 to 36

The railroad-pyramiding Brothers Van Sweringen—O. P. and M. J.—made reluctant concessions to Missouri Pacific bondholders last week, but heard few cheers of gratitude in response. On the contrary, the bondholders seemed intensely to want bigger and better concessions, and plenty of them. Indeed, one security-owners' committee desired mightily to "drive the Van Sweringen interests from the American railroad business, bag and baggage."

The matter concerns reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, which is in bankruptcy, yet not in receivership. Because the Van Sweringens control

Wide World

M. J. (left) and O. P. Van Sweringen

the Alleghany Corporation, and because Alleghany owns a controlling 49 per cent. interest in Missouri Pacific, the Van Sweringens dominate the latter without, as protesting bondholders contend, having any of their own money invested in it. Therefore, the holders could see no reason to give thanks when the Van Sweringens put forth a reorganization plan which would reduce the controlling 49 per cent. to 36. Instead, they asked, in effect, "Why 36 per cent., or anything like it?"

More than twenty times before, the Van Sweringens have proposed reorganization schemes for the railroad company to which its mortgage- and note-holders said no. Pressed by the Federal court for action, they have finally presented one officially which is also certain to be strongly opposed, but which may prove serviceable, perhaps as a trial balloon. Because of the extent and varying strengths of the Van Sweringen position in railroad finance, Wall Street is deeply interested. A variety of investors are also interested.

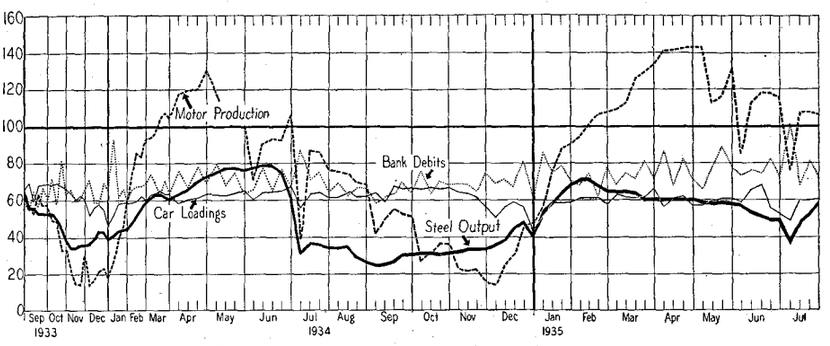
The proposed readjustment plan has at least the merit of simplification. Altho reorganized not twenty years ago, Missouri Pacific and its subsidiaries have now outstanding no less than eighty-three different debt-issues and thirty-three kinds of stocks. For the reformed company it is planned to consolidate these in three classes of bonds, and two of stocks. The new capitalization would be less than either the original cost or the present fair-return valuation of the properties covered, and present fixed charges would be reduced by about 70 per cent.

But the plan calls upon bondholders for greater sacrifices than they think equitable, and at the same time is notably not severe to stockholders, among whom the dominant Alleghany Corporation is conspicuous. Naturally, bondholders are not smiling upon that. Neither are they smiling upon the Van Sweringens who devised it.

Railroad Prospects

June was another very bad month for the country's railroads, and July seemed not at all a good one. Yet a distinctly better feeling with respect to rail earnings is evident in financial circles. The June decline in net returns, as compared with last year, was around 23 per cent., and that for the first six months of the year was above 10 per cent. It is currently predicted, however, that coming improvement will so lift the full-year's results that they will equal, or top, those of 1934. Recent advances in railroad shares in the market has been due in part to such expectation.

It is pointed out, however, that rail earnings may hereafter be better than those of last year, and yet not large enough to be satisfactory. In the second half of 1934 abnormally poor crops and industrial de-



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending July 27

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pression denied the roads the usual seasonal increase in traffic. Therefore, this year's earnings figures will compare with abnormally low ones, and increases will not be all they seem. That will hereafter be true also of weekly car-loading figures to which so much attention is given.

Nevertheless, there is greater cheerfulness over the railroad outlook both in transportation circles and in Wall Street. Federal regulation of competing services, when effective, will be increasingly helpful. More immediate and important, the indicated quickening of trade in the autumn will, if realized, be promptly reflected in railroad-earnings figures. The movement of crops will be larger than that of last year, notwithstanding rust-damage to spring wheat, and smaller marketings of live stock.

Thus, while the many financial problems of the railroads remain, greater profits from current operations are in early prospect.

Relief Program Lags

Trade surveys which are now cheerfully stressing improvement in business sentiment, better retail sales, and continuing gains by various "heavy industries," are also noting as disappointing the lag in the Government's reemployment drive.

"The works-relief program is encountering difficulty," says *Standard Statistics*, "and stimulus to business will be only moderate. . . . The idea of stimulating business has been placed in a definitely secondary position. The creation of jobs for relief purposes is the essential element involved.

"It is obvious that dredging of rivers and canals, enlargement of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the youth movement, relief of 'white collar' workers, purchasing of farms, soil-erosion control, and manifold projects of a similar nature will have no great effect on private industry. . . . The numbers reemployed from the ranks of the 6,000,000 now unemployed but not on relief will not be measurably important; private industry still is faced with the necessity of absorbing these under normal recovery influences."

Cotton Roads

Clinton T. Revere, Wall Street cotton-expert and occasional novelist, declares that the answer to the country's cotton-problem may be found in the use of fabric in road-construction. He points to experiments conducted over a period of years which have shown the treatment to be admirably suited, not to heavily used highways, but to secondary, or farm-to-market, roads. It is in use in several Southern States, and is beginning to be used abroad.

There are more than 2,000,000 miles of such roads in the United States, Mr. Revere says, and fabric for them would consume 13,000,000 bales of cotton. Whereas, maintenance of these avenues now costs from $250 to $400 a mile per annum, the cotton-fabric treatment, and proper surfacing would almost eliminate expense for a decade. That would interest taxpayers.

In its essentials, the process consists of applying open-mesh cotton fabric to a road-bed impregnated with asphalt-emulsion or hot tar. "With the progress already made," says Mr. Revere, "and with the receptive interest abroad, it would seem that America, now so vitally concerned in its cotton-problem, could not leave unexplored an avenue which holds forth such promise of solution."

Light Trading

Altho there was a comforting pick-up in Stock Exchange trading at the end of July, Wall Street is not yet able to view its 1935 business with any degree of satisfaction. The total of dealings in stocks on the Exchange in the first seven months of the year was the smallest in any similar period since 1924. It was slightly under 155,000,000 shares, whereas the same seven months of last year produced, in round numbers, 235,000,000 shares, and those of 1933, 461,000,000.

The corresponding record for the banner year of 1929 was 631,000,000. That was in preparation for the panic which ended Wall Street happiness.

In bonds, the Stock Exchange has done better. Dealings in seven months involved a total par value of $1,920,000,000, which was only moderately below the figures for 1934 and 1933, and higher than those of other years, back to 1927.

Incidentally, Stock Exchange memberships advanced in price last week to $114,000, a new high record for the year. In April they were selling at $65,000.

Hudson's Recovery

Motor companies continue to present striking evidences of improvement in their business in the first half of the year. Last week Hudson Motors reported for the period net profits of $560,000, the largest in five years. In the same half of 1934 the company lost $618,000. As with other motor manufacturers, President A. E. Barit declared that, altho Hudson's sales-volume reached its peak in the last week of June, selling continued at an exceptionally good rate into July. Domestic sales in the latter month made the best showing since 1929.

Textile Imports

Further regulatory measures for textile imports were said to have been recommended by President Roosevelt's special Cabinet Committee studying the textile industry. But no specific recommendations have been made by the subcommittee of government officials which made the survey for Cabinet members.

"We will pull no rabbits out of a hat nor suggest cure-alls for problems which even the Government can not solve," said one spokesman.

In committee hearings manufacturers had complained bitterly about Japanese imports; but whether their complaints will be recognized by special provisions was not revealed. However, the researchers did discover that the public had been misinformed on textile-labor problems in regard to comparative working-conditions in Northern and Southern mills.

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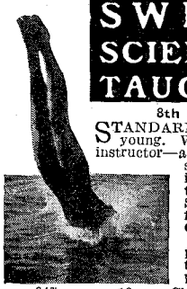

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Persons and Personalities

Dr. Sophie D. Alberle, recently appointed Administrator for all the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, is small, dark, and attractive. She has a dynamic personality, is extremely able, thorough and intelligent, and works deftly, but her manner is simple and unassuming. Doctor Alberle was born in New York City, in 1896, and was educated by tutors and at the Universities of California, Stanford, and Chicago. In 1930 she was graduated from Yale with a medical degree. She has been a university instructor, and has done anthropological research and other research work among the Pueblo Indians. Washington was said to consider her well-suited to her new appointment. Her task will be directing the affairs of 12,000 Indians.

Acme

Dr. Marshall Avery Howe, who has just been elected Director of the New York Botanical Garden, one of the three leading institutions of its kind in the world, is a short, portly, gray-haired man of sixty-eight. Born in Newfane, Vermont, he was graduated from the University of Vermont and was for a short time submaster of the Brattleboro High School until, in 1891, he was appointed instructor of cryptogamic botany at the University of California.

Receiving his Ph.D. at Columbia University in 1898, Doctor Howe was a member of the botanical staff of Columbia for three years, becoming, in 1901, Assistant Curator of the New York Botanical Garden, advancing to Curator in 1906, and to Assistant Director in 1923.

In his thirty-four-year association with the Botanical Garden Doctor Howe has been a member of numerous scientific expeditions, and has written valuable monographs and pamphlets on algæ and plant life of the sea, in which field he is a recognized authority. He is a Fellow and, at the present time, President of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Doctor Howe takes an active personal interest in horticulture, and the famous dahlia-border at the Botanical Garden, with its 400 varieties, and its 1,000 plants is under his direction.

What's the Name, Please?

Borowski—composer and lecturer—follows the Russian: *bo-roff'skee.*

Clough-Leighter—editor of music—rimes with *bluff lighter,* not with *slow freighter.*

Czerwonky—conductor, Chicago Philharmonic—he is called *chair-von'ky.*

Donaghey—Director, Chicago Theatre Society—with hard *g* sounded: *don'a-gee* (not *jee* nor *hee*).

Douty—tenor soloist—rimes with *gouty.*

Fairclough—composer and choral conductor—*clough* rimes with *rough: fair'cluff.*

Giannini—American soprano, now singing at Salzburg—just *jee-a-nee'nee.*

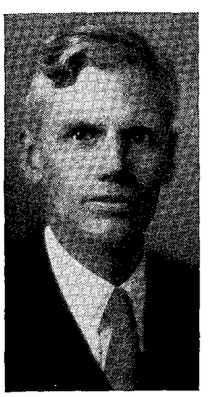
Schaaf—composer, conductor, and author—rimes with *half.*

van Hoogstraten—now conducting at the Lewisohn Stadium, N. Y.—double *o* is *oh: hohg'strah-ten.*

Doughton—Congressional drafter of future taxes—"*dough* means money": *dough'ton.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Representative William L. Nelson, Democrat from Missouri, would like to be shown all the inner workings of Washington's "social lobby." Last week he caught national attention by calling that lobby "the most dangerous of all." "To the man who longs to be counted among the 'upper crust,'" he said, "or who has a social climber as a wife, there are other than money methods that may be used with effect." Representative Nelson is small, thin, gray-haired, and serious. He was sixty on August 4. He lives plainly in Washington, and walks two and one-half miles to his office every day. Agriculture has been his chief lifetime interest; fishing, hunting, and roughing-it are his hobbies.



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He was born on a Missouri farm, educated in Missouri public schools, and graduated from Missouri Agricultural College. He has been a school teacher, farmer, journalist, State Legislator, and for ten years was Missouri's Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Representative Nelson has frequently attacked the "social lobby," whose workings he has observed during eleven years in Washington.

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which recently has been under fire in the courts and Congress, remains serene and smiling through all the turmoil. Known as one of the most expert conciliators of the Administration, he advanced to eminence, like Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, through farm-journalism. He was a tenant-farmer's son in Iowa, where he was born in 1887, an editor in Iowa, South Dakota, and Montana, and, later, was associated with George N. Peek in a business which produced building materials out of corn-stalks.

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Mr. Davis is a former Commissioner of Agriculture in Montana. Nominally a Republican, he came out for Alfred E. Smith for President in 1928, when he served as Vice President and Secretary of the Smith Independent Organizations Committee, and, four years later, campaigned actively for Roosevelt.

The Rev. E. A. Duff, new Chief Chaplain of the United States Navy, is a big, pink-faced man with typically Irish features and smile. He is good-natured, has a liberal view-point, is popular and didactic. He, himself, says that the only thing scandalous in his career was when he once staged a bull-fight at Lisbon for visiting midshipmen. Father Duff was born in Philadelphia, in 1885, was educated in the parochial schools, and ordained at Baltimore, in 1911. After spending four years in South Carolina missions, he was appointed a Chaplain in the Navy, in 1915. During twenty years of service he has been Chaplain of nine war-ships.

Wide World

During the World War he served at Navy Headquarters in London, and after the war became Welfare Officer for the Asiatic Fleet. It was while he was stationed in Paris that he was delegated to accompany the body of the Unknown Soldier to the United States. Father Duff wears a decoration from the King of Italy, and is said to have met most of the crowned heads of the world of his time.

For the last four years he has been stationed at the New York Navy Yard.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 30: As of Aug. 3, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

New Taxes — Recommendations of the President on taxation are included in a bill (H.R. 8974) introduced in the House by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, following several weeks' study by the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee promptly recommended to the House that the bill be passed.

The measure consists of four titles, explained by the Committee as follows:

"Title I contains certain amendments to the Revenue Act of 1934 and provides for higher surtaxes on surtax net incomes in excess of $50,000; for a graduated income tax on corporations in lieu of the present uniform rate; and for a graduate excess-profits tax on corporations in lieu of the present excess-profits tax of 5 per cent. Title II proposes an inheritance tax, in addition to the existing estate taxes. Title III proposes a gift tax on donees in addition to the existing gift tax on donors. Title IV contains certain general provisions.

"It is hoped that the enactment of these titles into law will remedy some of the defects of our present tax system, will provide substantial revenue, and will carry out the major policies recommended by the President in his message. It is believed that in a full year of operation, under present improving business conditions, the annual additional revenue which will be secured from the enactment of the bill will be as follows:

Increased surtaxes	$45,000,000
Graduated corporation tax	15,000,000
Excess-profits tax	100,000,000
Inheritance tax	86,000,000
Gift tax	24,000,000
Total	$270,000,000

"If business improves further, the provisions in this bill may ultimately bring in as much as 350 to 450 millions of dollars in additional revenue annually."

Surtaxes

The increased surtax rates in the case of surtax net incomes in excess of $50,000 are on a graduated basis. Where the present levy ranges from 30 to 59 per cent. the proposed rate would be from 51 to 75 per cent.

Corporation Taxes

As to a graduated income tax on corporations, the bill proposes substitution of the following graduated levy in lieu of the present 13¾ per cent. uniform rate: 13¼ per cent. on the first $15,000 of the new income and 14¼ per cent. on the remainder. The effect of these graduated rates, the Committee advised, will be that corporations with net incomes up to $30,000 will pay less than at present, and corporations with net incomes in excess of this amount will pay slightly more tax.

Excess-Profits Rates

The bill revises the existing excess-profits tax by substituting graduated rates for the uniform 5 per cent. rate. The proposed rates are as follows: Net incomes not in excess of 8 per cent. of the adjusted declared value, no tax; 8 to 12 per cent. of declared value, 5 per cent. tax; 12 to 16 per cent. of declared value, 10 per cent.; 16 to 25 per cent. of declared value, 15 per cent.; more than 25 per cent. of declared value, 20 per cent.

Inheritance Levies

The inheritance tax is imposed "upon the net value of the beneficial interests transferred, by reason of the death of a decedent dying after the Bill is enacted into law, to each beneficiary." The rate of tax ranges from 4 per cent. on $10,000 to 75 per cent. on inheritances over $10,000,000. This means that on a $10,000 inheritance the tax would be $400, on $100,000 the levy would be $15,600, on $1,000,000 it would be $331,000, and on $5,000,000 it would be $2,471,600. A specific exemption of $50,000 is allowed "to spouse and near relatives." A specific exemption of $10,000 is given to all others.

Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed S-5-7 3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed S-3-13 2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed S-3-26 3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed S-3-20 3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed S-5-1 4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed S-5-10 3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed S-6-21 5-24	H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed S-7-2 5-31	H-7-2	7-8
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	Minor	7-15	Minor	Passed 5-24	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed S-4-5 3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	(28)	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed S-5-21 4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed S-5-23 2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	(28)	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(26)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(26)	7-3	(29)	Passed 7-23	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed S-4-11 3-28	H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(26)	7-2	(a)	Passed 7-26	....	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed S-6-27 5-16	H-6-27	7-5
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler*											Passed		
Bus. Truck	S1629	I.C.	Minor	7-24	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	.... None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed S-6-27 6-26	H-6-27	6-28
Doughton	HR8974	W. & M.	None	7-30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HJRes348	Bank's	None	7-12	None	7-18	Bank'g	(b)	7-31	....	....	....	....
TVA AMEND. *McSwain*	HR8632	M.A.	None	6-26	(27)	Passed 7-11	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Norris	S2357	M.A.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	Minor	4-11	Minor	5-14	....	....
LIQUOR *Cullen*	HR8870	W. & M.	(28)	6-17	Minor	Passed 7-24	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate passed the Banking Bill without change from the draft recommended by its Banking Committee.

(b) The Senate Banking Committee amended the Gold Suits resolution to remove its application to suits heretofore commenced or suits instituted within six months after the approval of the measure.

Gift Taxes—The bill imposes a gift tax upon the right to receive property by gift. This is described as a companion tax to the inheritance tax and is designed to prevent avoidance of that tax by taxing gifts made during lifetime. The rate ranges from 3 per cent. on $10,000 to 57 per cent. on amounts over $10,000,000.

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Dare You!—God hates a Coward. Try Our Hamburgers. — *Advertisement in the Bismarck (N. Dak.) Reminder.*

The Easiest Way.—YOUNG SENATOR—"When anybody comes around talking about some new theory you always indorse it."

OLD SENATOR—"Yes. I'd rather indorse it than have it explained to me."—*Pathfinder.*

Reason.—"How did George break his leg?"

"Well, do you see those steps over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, George didn't."—*Stray Stories.*

Fair Warning.—SHE—"My little brother will tell if he sees you kissing me."

HE—"But I'm not kissing you."

SHE—"Well, I thought I'd tell you anyway."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

No Favors. — SON — "Say, Dad, that apple I just ate had a worm in it, and I ate that, too."

PARENT — "What! Here, drink this water and wash it down."

But Junior shook his head. "Aw, let 'im walk down."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Not Worth It.—A boy entered a grocery store and said to the storekeeper:

"Gimme a dime's worth of asafetida."

The storekeeper tied up the package and the boy said: "Dad wants you to charge it."

"All right; what's your name?"

"Shermerhorn."

"Take it for nothin'," he said. "I ain't goin' to spell 'asafetida' and 'Shermerhorn' for no dime."—*Goodland News.*

Slight Difference.—"Did you enjoy your dinner, sir?" asked the solicitous restaurant proprietor.

"Yes, except the sweet. That was terrible."

"Did you have the plum tart or lemon pie?"

"I don't know. It tasted like glue!"

"Ah! It was the plum tart. The lemon pie tastes like paste."—*American Legion Monthly.*

What, No Sponges?—An old lady was being shown over a submarine for the first time.

After inspecting the interior of the vessel she came out on deck again and noticed the long gun.

"And doesn't that cannon get awfully wet when you submerge?" she asked her guide, a Cockney sailor.

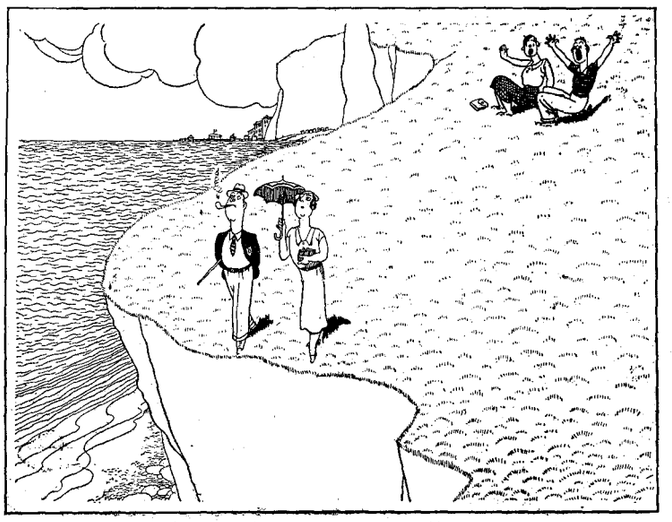
"Lor' luv yer, mum, no," he replied. "When we submerge, two sailors are told off to hold umbrellas over it."—*Troy Times Record.*

His Error.—A simple countryman saw a gaudy-plumaged parrot on the roof of his cottage.

He climbed up to capture it.

The parrot looked at him and said sharply, "What do you want?"

The countryman touched his cap. "Beg pardon, sir. I thought you was a bird."—*Vancouver Province.*



"Don't turn around, Arnold. It's that awful couple staying at our hotel"
—The Humorist *(London)*

Better Half.—An old German and his wife were given to quarreling. One day, after a particularly unpleasant scene, the old woman remarked with a sigh:

"Vell, I vish I vas in heaven!"

"I vish I vas in the beer garten," groaned her husband.

"Ach, ja!" cried the old wife. "Always you pick out the best for yourself!"—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Cause and Effect. — TEACHER — "My goodness, Willie! How did you get such dirty hands?"

WILLIE—"Washin' my face."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Finis.—"Am I g-g-going to d-d-die, doctor?"

"My dear Mr. Smith, that's the last thing you'll do!"—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Cancel That Call. — FIRST LITTLE BOY—"I forgot to ask you to my picnic party tomorrow."

SECOND LITTLE BOY—"Too late now, I've prayed for a blizzard."—*American Boy.*

As You Were. — "My wife has been working on the car, Simkins," the householder said to the chauffeur.

"Very good, sir," replied Simkins. "I'll go and put everything right again."—*Montreal Star.*

Two Sizes Larger.—"Heard the latest about Newrich?"

"No—what now?"

"He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Daddy.—

Early to bed and early to rise
Is the motto of old John Hamley.
It's not made him healthy, nor wealthy, nor wise,
But it gets him away from his fam'ly.—*Grit.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

All Hands Lost.—The soprano was asked to sing. She sank "Just a Song at Twilight."—*Birmingham (Ala.) paper.*

What's Come Over Them?—Coney, usually the strictest, this year permits gentlemen to bathe without trunks.—*Dallas paper.*

A Start in the Business.—His first venture into the antique field was in Asheville, N. C. There he met his wife.—*Denver paper.*

We Understand.—She discovered that her husband thought more of his people than he did of her and that her in-laws 'etaoin cmfwyp xz?Z&⅛ vbgkqj ul.—*Brooklyn paper.*

Two — No More — No Less. — ——— ——— hasn't had a vacation in twelve years. ———, however, is resolved to a vacation this year, so he has set aside the last two hours in August for rest and relaxation.—*Boston paper.*

Something for the Republicans.—Coroner ——— ——— said death was due to national causes.—*Oakland (Cal.) paper.*

Sorry.—W—— M——, 79, died today of a long illness, following an apologetic stroke.—*Oakland (Cal.) paper.*

Executed.—This afternoon at 5:30 compositions of the late ——— ——— were flayed by an E. R. A. orchestra. — *Boston paper.*

Water Wings Did Us.—Swimming taught in one day. Guarantee. Concrete mixers. Gas hoist, steel tower. — *Advertisement in Philadelphia paper.*

We'll Hire Him *Without* References.—Permanent position for experienced man of ability and good character, having $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 to invest in successful hardware and supply business. State qualifications and references.
—*Advertisement in New York Magazine.*

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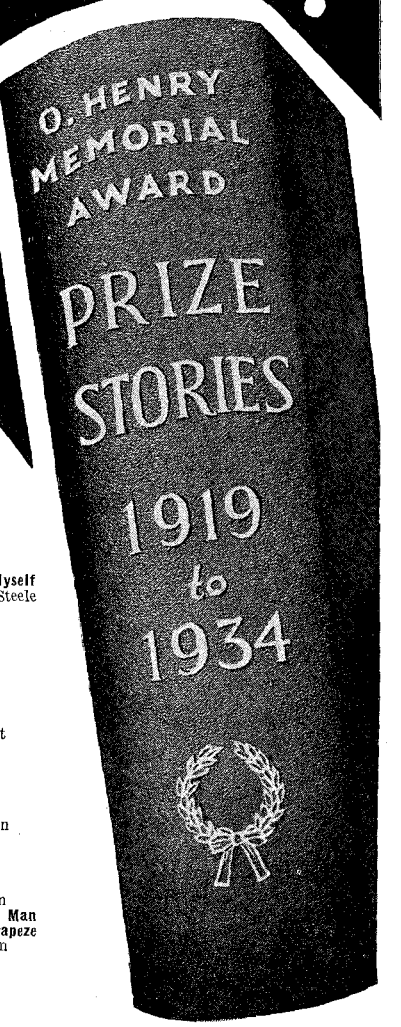

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The Heart of Little Shikara By Edison Marshall
The Man who Cursed the Lilies By Charles Tenney Jackson
Snake Doctor By Irvin S. Cobb
Innocence By Rose Wilder Lane
Gold-Mounted Guns By F. R. Buckley
A Friend of Napoleon By Richard Connell
The Spring Flight By Inez Haynes Irwin
Rachel and Her Children By Frances Newman
Splendid with Swords By Wythe Williams
Papago Wedding By Mary Austin
Bubbles By Wilbur Daniel Steele
Death in the Woods By Sherwood Anderson
Child of God By Roark Bradford
The Killers By Ernest Hemingway
The Scarlet Woman By Louis Bromfield
The Parrot By Walter Duranty
Bridal Pond By Zona Gale
Big Blonde By Dorothy Parker
The Homesick Ladies By Sidney Howard
Him and Her By Katherine Brush
Dressing-Up By W. R. Burnett
Neither Jew Nor Greek By William M. John
The Sacrifice of the Maidens By Elizabeth Madox Roberts
Coroner's Inquest By Marc Connolly
Can't Cross Jordan by Myself By Wilbur Daniel Steele
One Head Well Done By John D. Swain
The Five-Minute Girl By Mary Hastings Bradley
Haunted Ground By Oliver La Farge
An End to Dreams By Stephen Vincent Benet
Farewell to Cuba By James Gould Cozzens
Gal Young Un By Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings
The Frill By Pearl S. Buck
Old Red By Caroline Gordon
The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze By William Saroyan
Boom Town By Thos. Wolfe and 12 more

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Dollar Book Club Books are selected from the best modern books—the best fiction, biography, travel; etc., by the best authors. In past months the Club has offered books by Sinclair Lewis, Edna Ferber, W. Somerset Maugham, William McFee, H. G. Wells, Ellen Glasgow, Hugh Walpole, and many other great writers. The Dollar Book Club books are always in the "original format" which sells for 2½ to 5 times as much.

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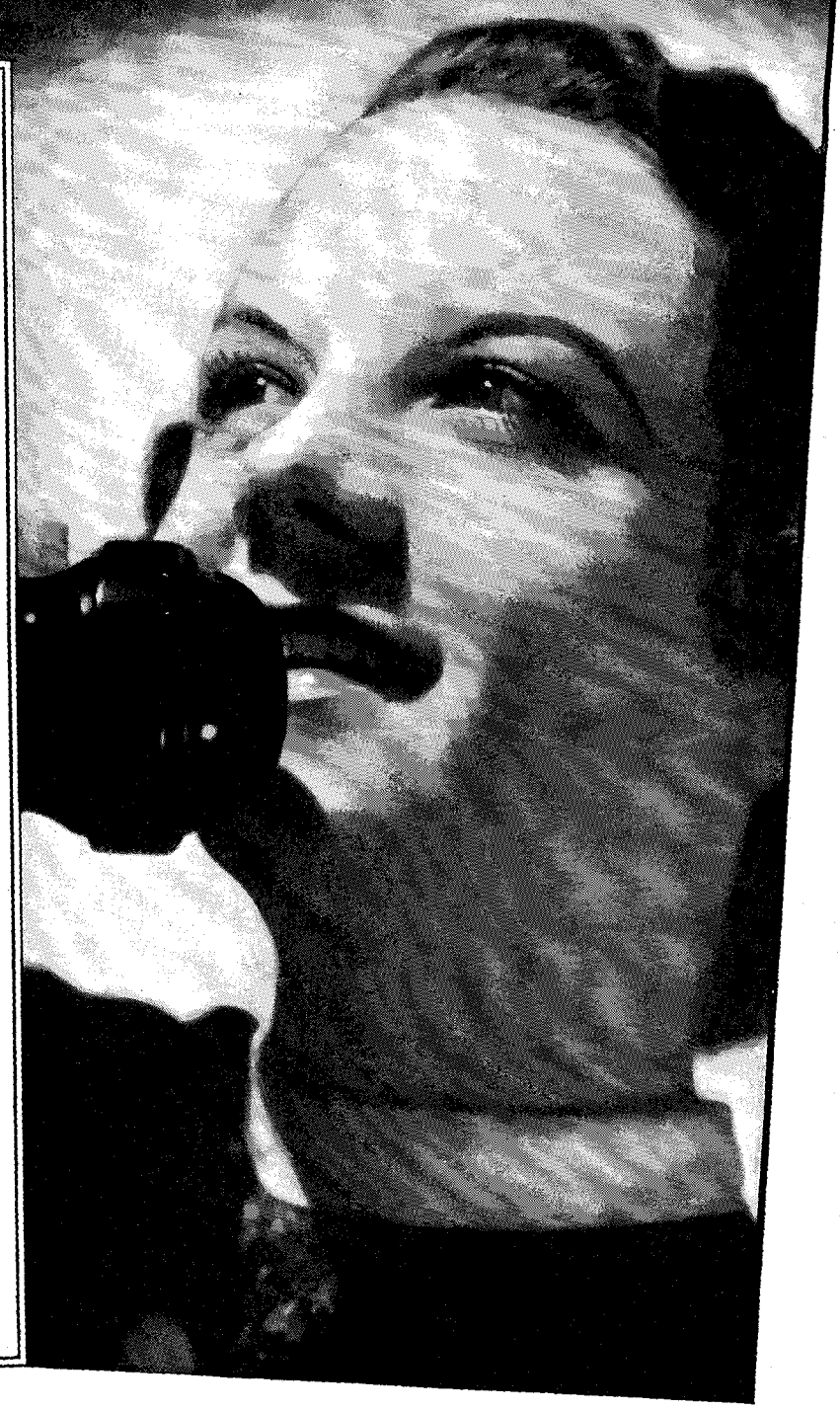
"I'd like to buy a Telephone Call"



WHEN you call a telephone number on the other side of town, you are making an important purchase. You say in effect —

"Give me the use of some miles of wire in a cable under the street, a section of switchboard and all the other equipment needed in the central office. I shall need one kind of current to carry my voice and another to ring the bells that signal the other party. I may need the services of an operator or two. I want all your equipment to be in perfect working order so that my call is clear and goes through without interruption. I would like this all arranged to connect me with my party instantly — and at a cost of a nickel or so."

Telephone people are asked to do this millions of times a day and find nothing unusual in the request. But to do it at the price you pay for telephone service — in fact, to do it at all — has taken the most skilful and unremitting research, engineering and organization.

Telephone service in the United States is the most efficient, dependable and economical in the world.

More than one-half the telephones in the world are in the United States although this country has only 6% of the world's population. Fifty years of progress under the Bell System plan of operation have brought the telephone within reach of all.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

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